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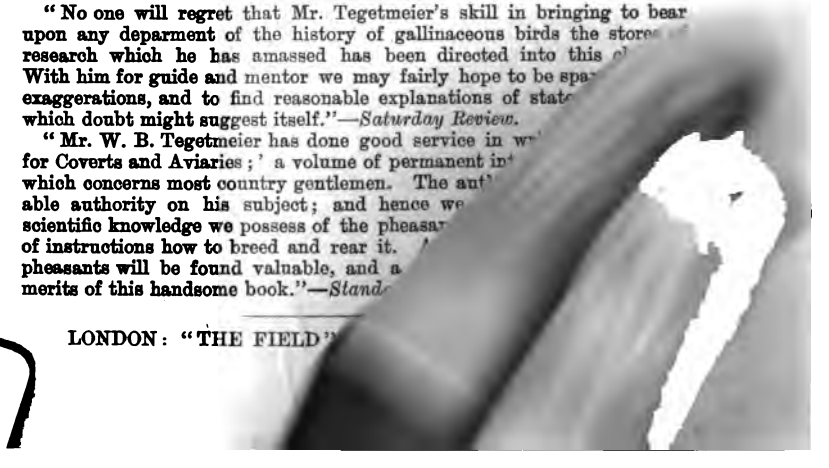

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MOORE'S

COLUMBARIUM.

Reprinted Verbatim et Literatim from the Original Edition of 1735, with a brief notice of the Author,

BY

W. B. TEGETMEIER, F.Z.S.

MEMBER OF THE
BRITISH ORNITHOLOGISTS' UNION.

BIBLIOTHECA
MAY 1879
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LONDON:
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1879.

184. f. 173

INTRODUCTION.

THE "Columbarium" of Moore is the earliest English work giving a description of the different varieties of the domestic pigeon. From the accuracy of its details it possesses considerable interest both to naturalists and fanciers. By its aid the former may trace the alterations produced in varieties of the same species by the most careful breeding, continued for 150 generations; and to fanciers it is known as the source from whence all subsequent works have taken their rise.

Original copies of Moore are of the greatest rarity; beyond the four existing in the Library of the British Museum, and the one now lying before me (the property of my friend Mr. Esquilant, who has kindly placed it at my disposal) I know of no other. The present reprint is an exact reproduction of the original of 1735. It is reprinted page for page, line for line, and word for word.

Some of Moore's writing is very discursive, and might without much loss be omitted. But a reprint, to be of value, should be literally accurate. I have, therefore, reproduced the Columbarium letter for letter.

Mr. John Moore was a worm doctor living in the City of London. Twenty-two years before the issue of the Columbarium he published a work with the following title:

Arcana Mooreana, or a Succinct and Lucid Discourse of the Origine, Essence, Scituation Symptoms Causes, and Cure

of the Cholick In all its various Denominations, different Kinds, Degrees, and Complications. Done by Mr. John Moore, Apothecary, at the Pestle and Mortar, in Abchurch-Lane, near Lumbard-street.

London: Printed for the Author 1713.

It is probable that the writer must have then been in business some time, as he states:

"If ever any person upon the face of the universe that dedicated his whole life to the doing good, and rendering himself beneficial to mankind, has reason to complain of the ill and barbarous usage he has encountered * * * * * * * I am the Man."

His worm powders were advertised in the newspapers of the period, and he was sufficiently well known to attract the notice of Pope, who published the following epistle in 1716:

"To Mr. John Moore,

Author of the celebrated worm powder:

"How much, egregious Moore, are we
Deceived by shows and forms,
Whate'er we think, whate'er we see,
All human kind are worms.

"Man is a very worm by birth,
Vile reptile, weak, and vain;
Awhile he crawls upon the earth,
Then shrinks to earth again.

"That woman is a worm we find
E'er since our grandame's evil;
She first convers'd with her own kind,
That ancient worm, the Devil.

"The learn'd themselves we bookworms name,
The blockhead is a slow worm,
The nymph whose tail is all on flame,
Is aptly termed a glow-worm.

"The fops are painted butterflies,
That flutter for a day;
First from a worm they take their rise,
And in a worm decay.

"The flatterer an earwig grows.
Thus worms suit all conditions:
Misers are muckworms, silkworms beaus,
And death-watches physicians.

"That statesmen have the worm is seen
By all their winding play;
Their conscience is a worm within
That gnaws them night and day.

"Ah, Moore! thy skill were well employ'd,
And greater gain would rise,
If thou could'st make the courtier void
The worm that never dies.

"O learned friend of Abchurch-lane,
Who sett'st our entrails free!
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms shall eat e'en thee.

"Our fate thou only canst adjourn
Some few short years, no more!
E'en Button's wits to worms shall turn,
Who maggots were before."

Moore died very shortly after the publication of the Columbarium; his death is thus announced in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1737, page 252.

"April 12. Mr. John Moor, of Abchurch-lane, the noted worm doctor. He will now shortly verify Mr. Pope's witty observations, viz:

"O learned friend of Abchurch-lane,
Who sett'st our entrails free,
Vain is thy art, thy powder vain,
Since worms shall eat e'en thee."

The Columbarium has been laid under contributions by every subsequent writer on the subject. Twenty-eight years after the death of Moore, a reprint with very few additions, and some badly executed copper plates, appeared under the title of the "Treatise on Domestic Pigeons;" this with slight additions was again published as "The Complete Pigeon Fancier," by Daniel Girton, a *nom de*

plume; and in 1852, the late Mr. Eaton, issued his "Treatise on Pigeons," which consisted of the Columbarium, cut up into numbered paragraphs, with many additional erratic notes by himself.

The whole of these works are now difficult to procure; and believing that an accurate verbatim reprint of the original Columbarium would be acceptable, I have availed myself of my opportunity of having this edition set up in type from the printed copy of 1735.

The importance attached to Moore's work may be inferred from the fact that one of the four copies now in the British Museum is from the King's Library, another is from that of Sir Joseph Banks and the third from that of Sir Hans Sloane, both celebrated naturalists. Nevertheless, the fourth, which bears the signature of "David Jones" on the title page, is the most interesting, as it contains twenty pages that appear to have escaped notice, and is numbered to p. 80. The additional matter is thus headed:

An ACCOUNT *of some* MEDICINES prepar'd by JOHN MOORE, *Apothecary at the Pestle and Mortar, in* Lawrence Pountney's Lane, *the first great Gates on the left Hand from Canon Street; who formerly lived at the Pestle and Mortar, in* Abchurch Lane, London, *with a faithful Narrative of some cures effected by them.*

This account is written in the style usual in puffs of quack medicines, and fully justifies Pope's epithet of "Egregious Moore." Having no bearing on the subject I have not thought it necessary to reproduce it in the present reprint.

W. B. TEGETMEIER.

Finchley, N.

COLUMBARIUM:

OR, THE

PIGEON-HOUSE.

BEING AN

INTRODUCTION

TO A

NATURAL HISTORY

OF

Tame Pigeons.

GIVING AN

ACCOUNT of the several Species known in *England*, with the METHOD of breeding them, their DISTEMPERS and CURES.

The two chief Advantages, which a real Acquaintance with Nature brings to our Minds, are first, by instructing our Understandings and gratifying our Curiosities; and next by exciting and cherishing our Devotion.

BOYLE'S Experimental Philosophy, p. 2.

By JOHN MOORE.

LONDON:

Printed for J. WILFORD, behind the *Chapter-House* in St. *Paul's Church-Yard.* MDCCXXXV.

TO

Sir *William Stapleton,*

BARONET.

SIR,

IF either Philosophy or Novelty have any Allurements, the following Performance, I flatter my self, will afford you some Entertainment.

DEDICATION.

MANY Subjects the Naturalists seem to have exhausted. *Horses* and *Dogs*, and most of the Animals that serve for the Conveniences or Amusements of Life, have undergone the nicest enquiries; while the PIGEON, that contributes in some Measure to both, a Domestick as it were of ours, has been totally neglected.

WITH a Partiality usually shewn to the Victor, the *Hawk* has engaged the Pen of many a Writer: But his Prey, that seems to fly to us for Protection, has scarce met with

with that, which even the Wisdom of the Legislature has allowed it.

I HAVE endeavour'd therefore in the following Sheets to do some Justice to this Bird, and have prescrib'd the best Methods, which long Experience has furnished me with, for its Propagation and Preservation.

I HAVE wisely learnt from it to seek a proper Refuge against any ill-natured Censures. To this Purpose I beg leave to prefix your Name to this Work, and to assure the World that you who have purchased Pige-

ons

ons at very considerable Prices, don't think the Subject below your Regard, and that the Author is.

Your most Obedient

and most humble

Servant,

J. MOORE.

THE

PREFACE.

THO' the History of Birds in General has been given us by many Hands, and in some Parts in a very accurate Manner, yet the study of this Genus of Birds seems in a great Measure to be neglected by most of our naturalists, who have given us but very short Cursory Descriptions of some of the Species, in which notwithstanding they have been Guilty of many great Mistakes, and entirely left out many others in their Lists. It has amaz'd me to see so great an Indolence on this particular Branch spread it self in such an universal Manner thro' all our Ornithologists, *especially considering the vast Opportunities they have had, or might have had to have given their Readers the utmost Satisfaction by the most exact and ample Descriptions. It is notorious to all Mankind, what vast numbers of these Birds in all the Species have been and are still kept in this Kingdom, not only by Persons in a lower Rank of Life, but even by Persons of the greatest Distinction and the first Degrees of Quality,*

lity, who have held these Birds in so great Esteem, that they have endeavour'd to attain at least an experimental Knowledge of them, purchasing at a great Expence as many of the distinct Sorts as they could hear of and cultivating them in their own Houses; Richard Atherton, *Esq; of* Atherton Hall *in* Lancashire, *who was a Gentleman both of Will and Ability to prosecute his Fancy in this Branch of natural History, was building a stately House in* Lancashire, *on the Top of which he designed to have four Turrets, in which his Pigeons were to be dispos'd according to the nearness of Relation between the different Species, but Death put an End to the Undertaking in the Year* 1726, *to the immense Grief of all those Gentlemen of the Fancy who had the Honour of his Acquaintance: He was a very compleat Judge of a Pigeon and wou'd spare neither Cost nor Trouble to procure the best; he had one powting Cock which he valued at five Pound, and a very choice Collection of many other Kinds. The same Methods have been taken in most other Countries as well as* England *to gain this experimental Knowledge, as in* Holland, France, Spain, Germany, Turkey, Persia *and* Morocco. *In the three last of which Places, the Monarchs themselves have Officers, call'd Keepers of the Pigeons. Having thus mention'd the King of* Morocco, *give me leave to entertain you with the following Story out of the* Sieur Mouette *in his Travels thro' that Kingdom.*

There was among the other Captives in Morocco, *one* Bernard Bausset, *a Youth about twenty five Years of Age, and of the Family of the* Baussets,

Baussets, *ancient Consuls of* Marseilles *and born in the Town of* Aubaigne *in* Provence; *He had the keeping of the King's Pages Cloaths, and Arms, and of the Stores laid up at the first Gate of the Seraglio; besides which, he taught two of the King's Children to speak* Spanish. *That Prince having taken a liking to, and desiring to raise him higher, than the Christian Religion would allow of; he try'd all possible Means to oblige him to become a* Mahometan, *and perceiving he cou'd not prevail by fair means, very often had Recourse to Severity and ill Usage. Being one Day highly provok'd at his Constancy, and laying hold of the Pretence of two or three Bits of Straw he saw lying before him, and of* Bausset's *neglecting to cause the Way between the two Gates of the* Seraglio *to be swept, he caus'd him to be strip'd stark naked, and two Blacks, with each of them a Handful of leather Straps to give him above five hundred Stripes; so that his Body was all over as black as a Shoe. In this Condition, he sent him with two heavy Chains to be cur'd in our Prison, and several days after called for, and ask'd him, why he stay'd in the* Bitte, *so they called the Slaves Prison, whilst his Meal was stolen. It seems that Day a Sack had been taken out of one of the Magazines that are near the Gate of the* Seraglio. *Sir, said* Bausset, *I stay'd there ever since you sent me, and durst not come away, without your Orders. Hereupon the King struck at him with a Spear, and hurt him under the right Eye, and then ordered his Guards to cast him into the Lyons Walk: That Walk is*

like a Court between four high Walls, joining to the Castle, and was parted from our Bitte *or Prison, by a Wall, but three Hands in Thickness, which the Lyons once undermin'd, and had like to have got in to us.*

The Youth hearing that Sentence pronounc'd, ran to the Ladder that went up to the Place, intending to throw himself in, before any other came to do it. The King dismounted from his Horse, and went up after, bidding him change his Religion, or he should be immediately devour'd by the Lyons. Bausset *resolutely answer'd, he was not at all concern'd at it, since that was the Way to make him happy; for they cou'd take but one Life from him, which wou'd end gloriously, and he had rather the Lyons shou'd devour his Body, than that his Soul should become a Prey to Devils. Hereupon the King drew near the Edge of the Wall, to cast him down Headlong; but* Bausset, *who observ'd him narrowly, perceiving his Design, leap'd himself amidst four Lions, of a monstrous Size, who had not been fed in three Days.*

Those Creatures beholding their Prey, rose up, and roaring put themselves in a Posture to fall on him, whilst he offer'd up his Prayers to Heaven. But they as if with-held by some secret Power, presently lay down again. Yet some of them soon after got up, and made towards him, and being near passed by, without touching him, among the rest, one that was most ravenous came up to him seven Times, and passed by as often. Thus

Thus the Captive, like another Daniel, *prais'd God amidst those fierce Creatures, which had not the Power to hurt him.*

The King, who withdrew as soon as he fell in, sent twice to see whether he was devoured, and in case he was not, to offer to take him out, if he wou'd turn Mahometan; *but he returned them the same Answer, he had given to the King himself. We were all at our Prayers to implore the Divine Assistance upon him, and having made some Holes thro' the Wall, that parted us from the Lyons to see, we encourag'd him to be resolute and die, rather than renounce his Religion, which he zealously promis'd us,*

In the mean while a Spanish *Woman Captive went to petition the King for* Bausset's *Deliverance. She was call'd,* Mary *of the Conception, born at St.* Lucar de Barrameda *in* Andalusia; *came to* Mamora, *to carry Home her Husband, who was banish'd, and they were both taken returning into* Spain. *Having abundance of Wit, without the least Immodesty, she had gain'd the Kings Affections, who granted her whatsoever Favour she ask'd either for* Moors *or* Christians. *She was call'd the common Mother of all Persons in Distress, for she never thought much to sue for them. Her Husband, whose Name was* John de Carmona, *and she, had had the Charge of the King's Pigeons and fed the Lyons. The King having a Kindness for* Bausset, *was pleas'd she shou'd intercede, and gave Orders im-*

mediately to have him taken out. No sooner had he spoke the Word, than all the Pages ran, striving who shou'd be foremost, and left the King alone, at the first Entrance into the Seraglio, *which so highly offended him, that he call'd them back, and laid eight of them on the Floor, all bloody and wounded with his Scimitar.*

However, when his Wrath was appeas'd, the Captive Woman redoubled her Entreaties so earnestly, that he cou'd not refuse her, but ordered that she shou'd go with her Husband and one Prieur, *a Surgeon of* Poitiers, *to take* Bausset *from among the Lyons; which was accordingly done, when he had been there five Hours; for he leap'd in at four, and came out at nine. Some Days after, the Lyons shew'd not the same Respect to three Fequers or Doctors of the Law of* Mahomet, *who took upon them to reprove the King for his Cruelty, and were therefore cast into the same Place, and immediately torn in Pieces by the Lyons. This Story was well attested, brought to* Paris, *and put into the Hands of the Reverend Fathers the Mercenarians of* Paris, *to satisfie such as may call the Truth of it in Question. However I had not made Use of this Story, only as it shows that even Kings have been proud to confer the greatest Favours upon those who were no more than the Keepers of their Pigeons. That we see how the Knowledge of these Birds has been propagated and encourag'd in most Parts of the World at a very great Expence, while every observer had still this natural*

History

History to obtain in the same experimental and costly Way, and was often grosly impos'd upon by having a mixt Strain put into his Hands instead of the real Species; yet notwithstanding all this, and the Ease wherewith it might have been accomplish'd, I find an almost profound Silence among the Naturalists upon this Head.

I have therefore ventur'd first to launch forth into this new Science, not being insensible that I shall leave much Room for others to make great Improvements, if any shall hereafter think it worth their while to follow that Track which I have only pointed out to them; and I hope the learned World know how to make Allowances for a first Attempt in the Advancement of any kind of Knowledge. I am very sensible that proper Icons are of very great Service to illustrate a Work of this Nature; but this Piece being in its kind new, and not being able to guess at what Reception it may meet with from the World; I knew the Expences of exact Cuts would swell the Price too high for many that may have a mind to purchase this Work; and on the contrary that if they are not delineated with the utmost Accuracy according to their various Characteristicks, they only puzzle the Mind, and render the Description of them more obscure: And therefore I chose rather to have none, than bad ones.

In the Sequel of this Work, as I have endeavoured as near as possible to give exact Criterions for the Knowledge of each distinct Species, and

and being aware that bare Descriptions are often tedious and irksome; I have sometimes endeavour'd to relax the Mind by throwing in some diverting Parts of History, which tho' not altogether necessary to the main Purport of the Treatise, will I hope answer the End for which they were design'd.

Being well assur'd that this Book will fall into the Hands of many of the illiterate Part of Mankind, who are altogether gnorant in the Terms of Art, and even in the meaning of many Words of more frequent Use among the politer Part; I have for the sake of such added an Alphabetical Explanation of the less common Words made use of in this Treatise.

So hoping it will have the desir'd Effect, of pushing on some abler Pen, I commit it at once to the Candid Censure of Mankind.

Colum-

COLUMBARIUM:

OR, THE

PIGEON-HOUSE.

The INTRODUCTION.

ZOOLOGY, or the History of Animals, has been a Task in all Ages deem'd worthy the Consideration of the best and ablest Philosophers, and many Branches of this useful History have been handed down to us from them in an elegant and instructive Manner; shewing us the Beauty and Wisdom of Providence, and our great Creator, in the formation of such an almost infinite Variety of Creatures, and raising our Thoughts to the sublimest Notions of that tremendous Being, whose almighty *Fiat* gave 'em Birth; at the same Time teaching us to adore his Bounty and Goodness in making Mankind their Superior, and submitting them all to his Use. The Contemplation of God in his Creatures sets us such a Lesson of Humility, as ought to make the proud man blush, and humbly prostrate himself before the Throne of that omnipotent invisible Deity, whose Hand supports him in common with the brute Creation.

I cou'd wish some abler Pen had undertook the Work now before me, but having examin'd most of the Writers on these Subjects, and finding in them

either no Account at all, or else a very imperfect and superficial one, which for want of a due Opportunity to examine the Bird they were describing, they have generally taken up at random and upon Credit; I thought it in some Measure incumbent upon me to attempt a natural History of this Kind, partly as having in my own House most of the Sorts to be describ'd, and partly to provoke other Gentlemen who have more Skill and Ability, to rescue this Part of the History of Animals from that Obscurity it has so long labour'd under.

In order therefore to render this Treatise, (which has been so long due from one Part of my Countrymen, I mean the Naturalists, and so long desir'd by another) as compleat as possible, I shall divide this Book into two Parts; in the first I shall treat of the Method of keeping, breeding, and preserving of Pigeons, and in the second I shall give an Account of the different Sorts, endeavouring to clear up all Obscurities, and render the Knowledge and Distinction of the several Species facile to all those, who either do or may hereafter delight in the Contemplation of this innocent Part of the Creation; that by comparing any Bird with the Characteristicks here given, they may be able to determine not only the Species itself, but to form a tolerable Judgment whether it be of the better Sort or not: And to this End I have not only examin'd those Birds of each Sort which I keep myself; but have had Recourse to, and consulted most of the oldest and most experienc'd Persons that kept Pigeons and delighted in this Fancy.

But not to detain you any longer with the Introduction, I shall in the first Place give an Account in what Manner to build your Loft.

The

The Method of Building a Loft.

A Pigeon Loft ought to be built to the South or South-West, the Sun lying warmest on them from those Quarters; but if you have not that Convenience, you may make a Hole in the Roof of your House, and there lay your Plat-form, smaller or larger as you think proper: A Carpenter that is used to such Work will put you in a Method, always remembring to erect proper Works to keep off those Tormentors of the Gentlemen of the Fancy, the Cats; for in one Night's Time they will make a very great Havock, and are generally observ'd to destroy those Pigeons which you most value; so that 'tis better to be at some Charge at first, to prevent the Incursions of such dangerous and fatal Invaders, who seldom or never give any Quarters.

Let your Loft be large enough to contain the Number of Pigeons you intend to keep, always allowing at least two Holes or Breeding Places for every Pair; for the more Room they have, the more quiet they will sit, and breed the better. I once knew a Gentleman, who cou'd not raise three young ones out of nine Pair of breeding Pigeons all the Spring, and for above three Months after, only by keeping 'em straitned in too narrow a Compass: Whereas about the latter end of *August*, or beginning of *September*, he mov'd 'em into a larger Loft, and the same Pigeons bred well, even then, and thro' the most Part of the Winter. The Reason of this Inconvenience is this, salacious Cocks will often be playing to, and disturbing the others as they sit, and others that want Room to sit will fight for Nests, and by this Means destroy both Eggs and young ones.

To make your breeding Places, you may erect Shelves of about fourteen Inches broad, allowing

eighteen Inches betwixt Shelf and Shelf; for otherwise your tall Powters, by being forc'd to crouch for want of Height, will get a habit of playing low, and spoil their Carriage: In these Shelves erect Partitions at about the Distance of three Feet, fixing a Blind by a Board nail'd against the Front, on each Side of every Partition; by this Means you will have two Nests in the Length of every three Feet, and your Pigeons will sit dark and private. You may if you please, fix a Partition between each Nest, to prevent the young ones from running to the Hen, when sitting at the other End, and cooling her Eggs; for in breeding Time, when the young ones are about three Weeks old, the Hen, if a good Breeder, will lay again, and leave the Cock to take Care of, and bring up the young ones.

In every Nest you must put a straw Basket, or earthen Pan, both which are made and adapted to this very Purpose; for besides that by this Means the Eggs are prevented from rolling out of the Nest, you need never handle your young Pigeons if you have a Mind to look on them, which often puts them into a Scouring. Some like the Basket best, as judging it warmest, and not so liable to crack the Egg when first laid; others are for the Pan, as not so apt to harbour Vermin, and say that the foregoing Inconveniences are easily remedied by giving them a sufficient Quantity of clean Straw, or Frail; the Frail is most valued because it lies hollow, and will last a great while, for when your young ones have left their Nest, 'tis but taking hold of the Ends of the Frail, and the Dung will shake off it, and the Frail be as fit for Use as before.

As for your Trap or Airy, it is always built on a Plat-form or Floor of Deals, on the out-side of your House, that your Pigeons may have free Passage into it; it is form'd of Laths nail'd so close together, that the smallest Pigeon can't make its

Escape

Escape thro' it. Some build these very small, with three Doors, one on each Side, which all draw up together by pulling a single String, intending chiefly to catch stray Pigeons, whom they decoy into it, by strewing Hemp-Seed, or Rape and Canary, which all Pigeons are very fond of. Others build them very wide and lofty, so that four or five persons may conveniently stand in them together, with a Shelf or two on every side, designing them to give Room and Air to Pigeons of the homing Sort, which they are oblig'd to keep confin'd; this Practice is of very great Use, by keeping such Prisoners in a good State of Health.

In order to compleat your Loft, you must furnish it with proper Meat Boxes, and Bottles and Stands for Water.

Your Meat-Box ought to be form'd in the Shape of a Hopper, as a Reservoir for their Food, it must be cover'd over on the Top, to prevent them from dunging among the Grain; from hence the Meat descends into a square shallow Box, fenc'd in with Rails or Holes on each Side, to keep 'em from flirting the Grain over on the Floor amongst their own Dung.

Your Water Bottle shou'd be a large Glass-Bottle, with a long Neck, holding three or four Gallons, and its Belly made in the Form of an Egg to keep 'em from dunging on it. This Bottle should be set upon a Stand or three-footed Stool, made hollow at top to receive the Belly, and let the Mouth into a small Pan, your Water will by this Means gradually descend out of the Mouth of the Bottle, as your Pigeons drink it, and be sweet and clean, and always stop when the Surface of the Water meets with the Mouth of the Bottle.

The Reason of which is this, the Belly of the Bottle being entirely close at top, keeps off all the external Pressure of the Atmosphere, which pressing hard

hard upon the Surface of the Water in the Pan, which is contiguous to that in the Bottle, is too potent for the small Quantity of Air, which is convey'd into the Belly of the Bottle with the Water, and which consequently, as being the lighter Matter, rises to the top of the Bottle, as it stands in its proper Situation, but the Water being suck'd away by your Pigeons, that it no longer touches the Mouth of the Bottle, the confin'd Air exerts its Power, and causes the Water to descend till they become contiguous as before.

The Method of Matching or Pairing your Pigeons.

YOUR Loft being thus finish'd and equip'd, my next Instructions shall be, how to match or pair your Pigeons together: And here we must observe, that tho' they are very constant when mated to each other, seldom or never suing a Divorce, except when either of them grow sick or very old, yet it is sometimes very difficult to make 'em couple to your liking.

The best Way therefore to effect what you desire on this Head, is to erect two Coops, usually call'd by the Fanciers matching Places, close together, let the Partition between be made of Lath, that they may see each other, and you may easily contrive it so that they may both eat and drink out of the same Vessels; feed them often with Hemp-Seed, which will make 'em salacious, and when you observe the Hen to sweep her Tail and shew to the Cock, as he plays in the other Pen, you may then put her in to him, and they will soon be match'd.

But if for want of this Convenience, you are oblig'd at first to put them both into one Coop, always put the Cock in first, for three or four Days or a Week, and let him get Master of the Place, especially if the Hen be a Virago, or else they will fight so much, as

as perhaps may settle in them an absolute Aversion for ever after: But if the Cock be first Master of the House he will beat the Hen, if obstinate, into Compliance,

Your Pigeons being thus match'd, turn 'em loose into your Loft, and let 'em chuse what Nest they best like, or if you have a Mind to fix them to any particular Nest, you may effect it in this Manner. Make a Lath Machine, the Length of your breeding Places, clos'd in at top and bottom with Boards, and projecting out as far as your Loft will conveniently allow; one of your top Boards must lift up with Hinges, in order to put in Meat and Water, this you may hang before any Hole, and put your Pigeons in it, and when they have been five or six Days us'd to the Nest, take it away, in the Night is the best Time, and they will keep to that Nest.

The same Method may be us'd, and is very good, to prevent your strain being adulterated by a false Tread, which an over salacious Hen will often submit to. Therefore keep 'em up by this Method till the Hen has laid both her Eggs, then take it away and give 'em their liberty, till the Hen has fed off her soft meat, then the Hen will begin to be salacious again, therefore at that Time confine them as before, and you are sure to keep your Strain pure and entire. This Method is somewhat troublesome, and therefore not worth using but for your best Pigeons; as for those you breed for the Dish, 'tis no Matter whether they are bastardiz'd or not.

To know a Cock from an Hen.

HAVING thus inform'd you how to mate or pair your Pigeons, I shall next give you some Instructions how to form a tolerable Judgment whether a Pigeon be Cock or Hen, for in this Point the best and oldest Fanciers have been sometimes deceiv'd;

ceiv'd; for this purpose therefore take the following Rules.

1. The Hen has generally a shorter Breast-bone than the Cock.

2. Her Vent, and the *Os Sacrum*, or Bone near the Vent is more open than in the Cock.

3. Her Head and Cheeks are thinner, and she does not look so bold as the Cock.

4. Her Coo is shorter, and nothing near so loud and masculine as the Cock's, besides the Cock frequently makes a half Round in his Playing, which the Hen does not, tho' a merry rank Hen will sometimes shew, and play almost like a Cock, and if very salacious, will sometimes tread another Pigeon.

5. And lastly, in young Pigeons, that which squeaks longest in the Nest, is generally reputed a Hen.

The Generation of Pigeons.

We come now to treat of the Generation of this Bird, that is, the Method it makes use of for Propagation of its Species; and here I must acknowledge my self oblig'd to Dr. *Harvey* in his excellent Treatise of the Generation of Animals.

All Animals therefore are distinguish'd into three Sorts; Oviparous, or such as are form'd from an Egg; Viviparous, or such as are produc'd from the *Uterus* alive and in Perfection; and Vermiparous, or such as are form'd from a Worm.

Tho' in Fact the *Fœtus* of all kinds of Animals is produc'd from an Egg; the only Reason therefore of this Distinction is, that in some Animals, this Egg (if I may be allow'd the Phrase) is hatch'd, or brought to Perfection in the *Uterus*, whereas all of the feather'd Kind emit or lay this Egg, and produce their Young from it by Incubation.

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The Pigeon therefore is an oviparous Bird, I call it a Bird, because all that belong to this Genus feed their young ones for some considerable Time after they are hatch'd; whereas the young ones of the Fowl kind will search for their own Food, and eat it themselves almost as soon as they are discharg'd from the Shell of that Egg in which they were produc'd.

It will not here be amiss to give some Account of the Production of the Egg. Nature produces in the Ovary, or upper Matrix of the Hen or Female Bird, a great Cluster of small Yolks, sticking together like a Bunch of Grapes, which from this Similitude Dr. *Harvey* calls a Vitellary, and adds that in Pigeons, he has observed this Cluster of Eggs to be all of a like Magnitude, excepting only two which were larger than the rest, and were now ready to descend into the lower *Uterus* or Womb.

The Cock in the Act of Coition impregnates these Eggs, and by a wonderful Operation of Nature renders them prolifick; we shall not take upon us here to determine the Method by which this is perform'd, but shall content ourselves with observing that there is a Spot at each End of the Egg, call'd by the learned *Chalazæ*, from the Resemblance of a small Hail-Stone, and vulgarly, the Cock's Treadles; these by a Mistake have been accounted to proceed from the Emission of the Male, and to contain the Plastic Virtue of the *Fœtus*, but Experience has abundantly prov'd that these Treadles are to be found in all Eggs, whether they are prolifick and fruitful or subventaneous and addle.

It is the Opinion of most, and that not without great Probability, that all the Eggs a Hen will ever lay, are contain'd in this Vitellary or Cluster, and that as soon as this Number is exhausted, she will become *effœte* or barren. Some People therefore to abuse Mankind, and vend a useless Bird, will oil the Vent of a barren Hen and force an Egg into it, to

make you believe she is not *effœte*; if you happen therefore to be thus impos'd on, that you may not lose your Seasons of Breeding, by keeping such a Hen match'd to a good Cock, we shall give a Method to prove whether she be *effœte* or not. When the Cock drives her hard to Nest, give her a Pair of Eggs, and let her hatch them and bring 'em up; pursue this Method for two or three Pair, if you value her, and if she be not barren, this, and cross-matching her, that is pairing her to another Cock, will effectually bring her to laying.

Before we leave this Head, we cannot omit mentioning the Dalliances made use of by this Bird before Coition, which are in a Manner endearing and peculiar only to them. And here the Cock when salacious, will by a Voice at that Time peculiarly harmonious, and by several pretty, and as we may call 'em, foppish Gestures, woo the Female, and endeavour to incline her to his Embraces; she, if consenting, will soon show it by her Motions, as sweeping her Tail, spreading her Wings, and giving a Nod with her Head, as much as to say, good Sir, you may if you please; from hence they proceed to billing, in which Action the Hen will put her Beak into the Cock's, who seems to feed her, after this she will squat and readily receive his Tread.

Your Hen by this Means being render'd prolifick, they will seek out a Nest, or convenient Place, for the Repository of their Eggs, into which they will carry Straw, Frail, Feathers, and such other Materials, as they find proper to form a warm and soft Reception for the Egg, neither party being at this Time idle, tho' some are more industrious than others, on this Account, who will lay their Eggs almost on the bare Boards.

When a Hen is nigh the Time of her laying, her Mate will pursue her from Place to Place, not suffering her to be quiet in any Place but her Nest,

out

out of a peculiar Instinct, I suppose, fearing his Offspring should be lost, by her dropping her Egg in some Place improper for Incubation. And here you must observe that some Cocks are so very hot, that they won't, at such a Time, suffer a Hen almost to eat, this will render her very weak, and often make her lay a thin-shell'd or imperfect Egg; to prevent this Inconvenience, the best Way is to take the Cock from her, till the Egg be come to a greater Perfection in the *Uterus*.

Pigeons tho' they will make a great Encrease in a Year, yet it is not from the Number of Eggs they lay at one Time, for they lay but two, and then immediately proceed to Incubation, but from the Frequency of the repeated Hatchings, which generally happen once in five or six Weeks, according as they are good or bad Breeders.

When a Pigeon has laid her first Egg, she rests one Day between, and on the succeeding Day lays her second: They generally stand over the first Egg, which, if you please, you may call an improper Incubation, till the next is laid, and then sit close, that both young ones may be hatch'd at once, or pretty nearly; tho' some will sit close on the first, and by that means hatch one young one two Days before the other.

The Time of a Pigeon's Incubation, which Trouble is equally divided between the Cock and Hen, except that the Hen always sits all Night, is nineteen or twenty Days from the first Egg, and seventeen or eighteen from the last, at which Time you ought to observe whether the Eggs are hatch'd or not, for two special Reasons:

First, Because your young ones, for want of a due Heat, which often happens if the old don't sit close, may want Strength to extricate themselves out of the Shell, and so die in it for want of Air and proper Sustenance; for the Nutriment they receiv'd from

the internal Part of the Egg is by this Time exhausted, whenever therefore an Affair of this Nature happens, if the Egg be chip'd or crack'd with the Force of the young one, break the Shell all round with your Nail, or the Head of a Pin and you will find your Account in it.

Secondly, If your Pigeons do not hatch, because their Eggs are addle, or otherwise, you ought to give 'em a Pair, or at least one young one to feed off their soft Meat, which wou'd else make them sick, and they will be apt to lay again too soon, which will weaken 'em very much.

The young one's being thus usher'd into the World, naturally leads us to take a View of the Manner in which it receives its first Sustenance. We have already mention'd soft Meat, which is nothing else but a fine soft liquid Pap prepar'd as it were by Instinct by the Parents, by a Dissolution of the hard Grains in their Craw, against the Time that the *Fœtus* is first disclos'd, when weak, naked, and helpless; this soft Meat they throw up out of their Craw, taking the Beak of their young ones in their own, and by this Means injecting it into theirs; with this Meat they continue feeding them for six or seven Days, when they begin to mix some harder Food amongst it, 'till at Length they feed 'em with all whole Grain.

Their Diet.

We come now to treat of their Diet, or the Food proper for Pigeons. The Pigeon is a granivorous Bird, and may be fed with various Sorts of Grains, as Tares, Horse-Beans, Pease, Wheat, Barley, Hemp-Seed, or Rape and Canary, of each of which in their Order.

Of all Grains, Tares are found to be most adapted to these Birds, and old Tares are much the best, for

for the new are very apt to set your Pigeons into a Scouring, especially the young ones; the same will likewise happen from old Tares, if they have by any Means been touch'd or immers'd in Salt or Sea Water; for tho' Pigeons love Salt, yet too much is very pernicious, as for Instance, if in a Voyage you give 'em salt Water instead of fresh you will soon kill 'em.

Horse-Beans are the next Food to Tares, but you must take Care to get them as small as possible; there are a Sort which they call small *French* Ticks, which are good Food, and somewhat cheaper than Tares, but liable to two Inconveniences; *First*, they are much harder of Digestion, and consequently, will not so readily make soft Meat for the young ones. *Secondly*, your Pigeons are sometimes apt to be choak'd with 'em, especially young ones, and such whose *Oesophagus* or Gullet is any Ways inclinable to be small, as in most long neck'd Pigeons it is. I had a Carrier the other Day, which fell down off my House into the Yard, and when it was taken up, (I not being at home) it gap'd, as I was inform'd, as if for want of Breath, and died in a few Minutes, it was very fat, and seemingly in good Health; I open'd it, to see if I cou'd find any Cause from within, but all its Internals seem'd perfectly Sound and in good Order, at last examining more strictly, I found a Horse-Bean, and that not a very large one, sticking in the lower Part of the Gullet, which, with some little Difficulty, I pull'd out; and this, I verily believe, was the only Cause of its Death.

Pease, Wheat, and Barley are apt to scour your Pigeons too much, therefore you ought to give 'em very little, if any, of this Sort of Food.

There is a Sort of Diet, call'd *Scotch* Meat, which is Pease, Beans, and Tares mix'd together, some People feed their Pigeons with this, because cheap, but the Beans are generally apt to be too large.

Hemp-Seed, and Rape and Canary are Food that Pigeons

Pigeons are very fond of, but by no Means ought to be made their constant Diet.

N.B. Even *French* Tick Beans are not proper for *Dutch* Croppers, or any large cropt Pigeons, because they are apt to make them gorge.

The Salt Cat.

BEING thus enter'd on the Head of Diet, it necessarily leads us to consider a certain useful Composition call'd by the Fanciers a Salt Cat, so nam'd, I suppose, from a certain fabulous oral, Tradition of baking a Cat in the Time of her Salaciousness, with Cummin-Seed, and some other Ingredients as a Decoy for your Neighbour's Pigeons; this, tho' handed down by some Authors as the only Method for this Purpose, is generally laught at by the Gentlemen of the Fancy, and never practis'd.

The right Salt Cat therefore is, or ought to be thus made: Take Gravel or Drift-Sand, Loom, such as the Brick-Makers use, and the Rubbish of an old Wall, or for want of this a less Quantity of Lime, let there be a Gallon of each; add to this a Pound of Cummin Seed, a Handful of Bay-Salt, or Salt-Petre, and beat them all up together into a kind of Mortar, mixing 'em up with Stale Urine, and your Pigeons will take great Delight in it.

The Gravel or Sand helps to scour their Craws, and is of great Service to Digestion.

The Loom being of an unctuous, oily Nature, is a very great Assistance to them in the Discharge of their soft Meat, or other Meat when they are feeding young ones.

The Lime or Rubbish helps to harden the Shell of their Egg; and you will find by Experience, that when with Egg they are prodigiously fond of Lime, and will have it some Way or other, if possible. By this Means therefore you keep 'em from pecking the Mortar off your own, or your Neighbour's Houses, tho'

tho' the Damage from thence accruing cannot but be very trifling; for the whole Length of their Beak, and farther they cannot go, can't reach far enough to loosen any Tile that is naturally firm.

The Salt and Urine is a great Provocative to drink, and this is no small Service to your Pigeons, which are of a very hot Nature.

The Cummin Seed, which has a strong Smell in which Pigeons delight, will keep your own Pigeons at home, and allure others that are straying about, and at a Loss where to fix upon a Habitation.

The best Way is to put your Salt Cat in Jars, with Holes in the Sides for 'em to peck it out, and a Cork at Top to prevent their dunging on it, and to keep off the Rain, or any other Contingencies if expos'd to the Weather.

Distempers of Pigeons.

We come now to treat of the several Distempers incident to Birds of this kind, and to prescribe the various Remedies generally made use of in their Cure.

1. The first Disease therefore that we shall take Notice of is, the Corruption of the Egg in the *Uterus;* this generally proceeds from an unmatch'd Hen's being over salacious, by Reason of high feeding, or some other Cause, who will often without the Coition of the Male engender Eggs, but seldom without his Concurrence either perfect 'em, or bring 'em forth, so that they will corrupt in the Womb; the only Remedy for this is to put her to a Cock in Time.

2. The wet Roop next falls under our Consideration, and in this Case, once in two or three Days, give 'em three or four Pepper Corns at most, and put a Handful of Green Rue in their Water, you may

may let all your Pigeons drink of it, for it is very healthful.

3. The dry Roop, which you generally distinguish by a husky Cough; and I am apt to believe proceeds from a Cold, to which they are very liable, especially in molting Time; to cure this, give 'em every Day three or four Cloves of Garlick.

4. The next Distemper that falls under our Cognisance is, the Canker, which proceeds mostly from the Cocks fighting and pecking each other, tho' some people have assur'd me, that giving them water in a tin Vessel, will likewise throw 'em into this Disease. The Method of Cure is this, take burnt Alom and Honey and rub the Part affected every day and it will cure it: But if this happens not to take effect, dissolve five Grains of Roman Vitriol in half a Spoonful of Wine Vinegar, add it to the former Composition, and rub the part affected. Some people will take off the Scurf and make it bleed, before they apply the Remedy, but I am apt to believe, you will generally find it searching enough without.

5. If the Wattles or Flesh round the Eyes of the Carrier, Horseman, or Barb, are peckt and torn, wash 'em first with stale Urine for several Days: If this does not do, dissolve two drams of Alom in an ounce and a half of Water and wash the part grieved; but if the Case be very stubborn, mix twenty Grains of red Precipitate with half an ounce of Honey, anoint the part therewith and it will certainly effect the Cure.

6. Pigeons, especially in the Summer Season, are apt to be troubled with small Insects, which the Fancyers term Lice; in this Case, smoak their feathers well with the Smoak of Tobacco, and it will infallibly kill 'em.

7. There is another Sort of small Vermin, which are very troublesome, and will often kill your young ones

ones in the Nest, by creeping into their Ears, &c. especially when first hatcht, and always prevent their thriving; to hinder this, strew Tobacco Dust in the Nest, and over your young Pigeons, and it will destroy these Vermin, which are called Pigeons Bugs by some, and by others the Blacks.

8. Another Disease to which they are subject is Gizzard-fallen, that is, the Gizzard falls down to the Vent. The Gentlemen of the Fancy, say it proceeds from Weakness, tho' I rather believe it is caus'd by feeding with too much Hempseed. I know no cure for this Malady, unless Nature her self works one, which it sometimes will in young Pigeons.

9. The next Distemper is what the Fancy calls Navel-fallen; in this Case, there is a kind of a Bag hanging down near the Vent. This Malady is generally desperate; and if giving them Clary, or some other strengthening Things won't cure 'em, I know nothing that will.

10. Pigeons are liable to be Pap-arsed, as the Fancy call it. This Distemper proceeds either from a natural innate Weakness, or from a Cock's being too Salacious and treading his Hen too often; I know no cure for it, except flying will do it. Young Pigeons and Carriers are most subject to it especially if not flown.

11. Some Pigeons, as Croppers, and Powters, are apt to gorge themselves, that is, when they have been too long from Grain, they will eat so much that they cannot digest it, but it will lie and corrupt in the Crop and kill the Pigeon: If this therefore at any time happens, take the following Method.

Put them in a strait Stocking, with their Feet downward, stroaking up the Crop, that the Bag which contains the Meat may not hang down; then hang the Stocking upon a Nail, keeping them in this Manner, till they have digested their Food, only not forgetting to give them now and then a little

Water, and it will often cure 'em; but when you take 'em out of the Stocking, put them in an open Basket or Coop, giving them but a little Meat at a Time, or else they will be apt to gorge again.

If this does not effect the Cure, you may slit the Crop from the Bottom with a Penknife or sharp pair of Scissars, take out the corrupted meat, wash the Crop, and then sew it up again. This Method has been practis'd with some Success, tho' the Crop will not be so round as before.

Others will tye that part of the Crop, in which the undigested meat lies, tight round with a String, and let it rot off. This Method never fails, tho' it spoils the Shape of the Crop.

12. The next and most fatal Distemper incident to this Kind of Birds is the *Vertigo*, or (as generally styled by the Fancy) the Megrims; in this Disease the Pigeon reverts or turns it Head, in such a Manner, that the Beak will lie on its back, and will flutter and fly about at random. This Distemper is usually reckon'd incurable, and indeed it too often proves so; tho' I once had a Turbit, of the Owl Kind, taken with it in a violent Manner: Some Gentlemen seeing it, advised me to pull the Head off; I told 'em, I wou'd first try if I cou'd not cure it, which they asserted to be impossible; however I took about a quarter of a Pint of Water, an ounce and a half of Spirit of *Lavender*, one Drachm of Spirit of *Sal Armoniack* distilled with Quick Lime; these I mingled all together, then I tasted it, and found it too strong for the Bird, and therefore added a little more Water; I believe in three or four Hours, I pour'd down its throat, at three or four times, a spoonful and a half of this Mixture, for I had rather it should die, than live in that Condition; at last it began to discharge a white Slimy Substance upwards and downwards, but did not care to feed that Day; the next day I found it better, tho'

tho' still it wou'd hold its Head on one side, or awry: This Medicine I gave it every third or fourth Day, still lessening the Quantity; I gave it Garlick the Days betwixt, and sometimes two or three Pepper-Corns till perfectly recovered: I am not certain whether this Pigeon ever bred afterwards or no.

13. If your Pigeons do not molt off kindly, or stop in their molting, so that they don't throw their Feathers well, it is a certain Sign of an ill State of Health: To remedy this, the following Method will be of much use.

Pluck their tail-feathers out, and put them up in some warm Place, allowing them a larger Portion of Hempseed with their Ordinary Food, a little Saffron, or Clary, steep'd in their Water, is likewise very beneficial: Some will give them Elder-berries or Cochineel for this Purpose.

14. Your Pigeons likewise, especially in molting time, will be subject to scouring, which keeps 'em very poor, low, and out of Flesh: To cure this, give 'em Pump-water with a lump of Chalk in it, or put about the Quantity of two Horse-beans down their Throats every Day; if that don't effect the desired End, give 'em some Smith's Forge Water down their Throats which is very binding. A Gentleman told me, that having been inform'd, that Gravel was good for his Pigeons, he gave 'em some of the Grit that is left in the Trough under a Grindle Stone, where they ground Edge Tools, and it bound 'em so much that it killed most of them; a little of this may therefore be good in Case of scouring.

15. There is another Distemper, which is call'd the small Pox, in which there rise, on their Legs, Wings, and Body, Eruptions or Pustules full of a yellow Matter: Some open them, and apply burnt Alom and Honey, or touch them with Roman Vitriol, and it will cure them.

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16. When your Pigeons are sick, lowering, or hanging their Wings, give them every Day a Spider or two, wrapt up in Butter, and if you dare trust 'em, let 'em fly.

17. Pigeons will be sometimes Lame, and the Ball of their Foot swelled, either thro' cold, or the Prick of a Nail: In this Case, spread some Venice Turpentine on brown Paper, apply it to the Part, leave it there till well, which it will be in a very few Days.

18. The flesh Wen comes next under our Consideration, which is no more but a fleshy Tumor, arising on the Joints of the Wings or Legs: This may be either cut off, or opened, and after having taken out the Kernel, wash it with alom Water.

29 The Bone Wen is an Ossificated Tumor, arising upon the Joints as before: This is seldom or never cur'd, and the Pigeon that is affected with it will never breed. Some pretend to cure it, by a Composition of quick Lime and black Soap; but if you make it too strong, or let it lie on too long, it will take off the Leg or other Part that 'tis apply'd to, for it is a Caustick.

20. The last Distemper I shall take Notice of is a Core, so call'd because it resembles the Core of an Apple; it is hard and generally of a yellowish Colour intermixed with Red, and is usually found in the *Anus* or Vent. This when ripe may be forc'd or drawn out; and in Order to ripen it and keep them loose, give your Pigeon so affected a Purge of Tobacco; a very small Quantity is sufficient: I have known this make them discharge the Core themselves. I once knew a Pigeon affected with this sort of Malady, in the *Oesophagus*, or Throat, some part was taken out, but the Bird died.

Their Usefulness.

HAVING thus instructed you how to breed, preserve and cure your Pigeons, we shall next show their Usefulness in human Life.

It is a Bird well known to be much used by way of Food; and here I shall give you the Remarks of one or two Authors upon this Head. Mr. *Lemery* in his Treatise of Foods, after having advis'd to the Choice of young Pigeons, that are tender, fleshy, and well fed, proceeds thus, "They are nourishing, "somewhat binding, strengthening and provoke "Urine; they are lookt upon to be good for clean-"sing the Reins, and to expel the gross Matters "that stick there.

"As a Pigeon grows old, so proportionately does "its Flesh becomes dryer, and more solid; harder "of Digestion, and so fit to produce gross and me-"lancholy Humours; and hence it is, that some "Authors have condemn'd the Use of Pigeons, and "look upon them to be bad Food.

"They agree at all times with any Age and Con-"stitution, but those that are melancholy ought to "make Use of them more moderately than other "Persons.

Dr. *Salmon* in his *Seplasium*, or *English* Physician, which I look upon as the best Book he ever wrote, says, "The Flesh is not so easy of Digestion as "that of Chickens. Authors say that eating of "their flesh is profitable against the Plague, in-"somuch, that they who make it their constant or "ordinary Food, are seldom seiz'd with pestilential "Distempers. Others commend it against the Pal-"sie and Trembling. Others say it is of great "Use and Advantage to them that are dim-sighted. "The Flesh of young Pigeons is restorative, and "of good Use to cure such as are in Consumptions,

"and

"and to recruit the Strength of such, as are get-
"ting up, or newly recovered from some great
"Sickness: It is indeed Savory and good Food,
"and not much inferior to the most esteem'd. The
"*Anus* of a live Pigeon, applied to the Biting of
"a Serpent, Viper, or Rattle Snake, draws away
"the Poison and cures the Sick, being renew'd as
"often as the Pigeon dies: applied to the Soles of
"the Feet in a Fever, it draws away the Fever,
"and helps the Megrims or head Ach. Cut up
"alive and applied to the Place pained, eases the
"Pain and draws away the Malignity, if any be;
"for the vital Spirits yet remaining in the hot
"Flesh and Blood, do insinuate themselves thro'
"the Pores of the Skin, into the Blood of the sick
"Person, now dispirited and ready to stagnate, en-
"duing it with new Life and Vigour. *Potestates*
"made of the Flesh, admirably cure Consumptions,
"and restore wasted Flesh.

"The Blood put warm into the Eyes allays Pain,
"cures blear Eyes, as also green Wounds.

"℞ of the Blood ʒij, Honey ʒvj, White Su-
"gar Candy ʒij; grind them together till they are
"well mix't, for the Purposes aforesaid; as also a-
"gainst Suffusions, Blood-Shots and other Distem-
"pers and Weaknesses of the Eyes.

"The Coats of the Stomach. ℞ of them pow-
"dered ʒj, *Opium* in fine Powder 4 Grains, *Cate-*
"*chu* in fine Powder ℈ij; mix 'em. Dose 12 or
"13 Grains every Night at going to bed.

The Doctor has left us in the Dark what Distemper this Medicine is designed to cure, but I am apt to believe it is for a *Diarrhœa*, yet I can't see of what Use the Coats of Pigeons Stomach can be, unless from their *Diuretic* Quality.

"The Feathers. ℞ of the Ashes of them ʒ℔,
"*Sanguis Draconis*, fine Bole, Sheeps Blood dried,
"fine Aloes, *Ana* ʒj; mix 'em. It stops bleeding,
"in any Part, being applied. *Their*

Their Dung.

HAVING thus shewn you something of the Usefulness of this Bird, both in Food and Physick, I cannot omit saying something of its most excrementitious Part.

The Dung therefore of Pigeons challengeth the Priority, not only of the Dung of Fowls, but of all other Creatures whatsoever, on the Account of its Usefulness in human Life.

Its Benefit in Agriculture is so well known to some Farmers, that *Plat* gives an Account of those that have fetch'd it sixteen Miles, and given a Load of Coals in lieu of it: Where he observes, that in the Place it was fetch'd from, it would have done more hurt than good, whereas where it was carried, it did as much good as double the Charges; in the one Soil it cur'd the Barrenness, whereas in the other it wou'd have poison'd the Fertility.

It is of a very hot Nature, from the nitrous Quality wherewith it is endued, and therefore it is a very excellent Soil for a cold, moist natur' Ground. It is generally used for Wheat and Barley that lye afar off, and not easily to be help'd. One Load of it is worth ten Load of other Dung, and will go as far in manuring of Land: It is generally sown after the same Manner as the Grain, and harrow'd in with it.

It is likewise extraordinary good Soil for a Hop Garden.

Tanners make use of it in tanning the upper Leathers, and if you pick and sift it, will give you eight Pence a Bushel for it, provided you send it home to their own Houses; so that this Article, and the young Squabs will nearly, if not quite maintain your Pigeons in Food, provided you buy it at the best Hand, and take Care to keep them clean.

Dr. *Salmon*, in his Treatise before mention'd gives us

us the following Account of the Usefulness in Medicine.

"It is, says he, of common Use in Cataplasms "or Plaisters which rubify and draw strongly. Beaten, sifted, and mix'd with Water-Cress-Seeds, it is "good against chronick Diseases; such as the Gout, "Megrim, Vertigo, Cephalæa, Pains in the Side, "Cholick, Apoplexies, Lethargies, &c.

After this he gives us several Recipes in which the Dung of Pigeons is a main Ingredient, as,

"1 ℞. Of the Dung in Powder ʒiiij, Barley "Meal or Flour ʒiij, Vinegar q. s. mix 'em, to "make a Cataplasm against scrophulous and other "like hard Tumors.

"2 ℞. Of the Powder of the Dung ʒij, Bears "Grease ʒiiij, Pepper in Powder ʒj, Oil of Cumin Seed ʒß; mix 'em for an Ointment against "Baldness.

"3 ℞. Of the Dung in Powder ʒiiij, Black Soap "ʒiij, Oil of Amber ʒj, Mithridate ʒij; mix 'em, "for a Cataplasm to ripen a Plague Sore.

"4 ℞. Of the Powder of the Dung ʒj. Powder "of Winter Cherries ʒß, Gromwell Seed ʒij; mix "'em, and make a Powder against the Stone. Dose, "from ʒß to ʒj."

This Dung is us'd likewise in Salt-Petre Beds, and is of very great Advantage in the nourishing and Production of it; and till the Days of *Oliver Cromwel*, we had no Salt-Petre brought from Abroad, but it was made at Home, from a Mixture of Pigeons Dung, Fowls Dung, Hogs Dung, fat Earth, and Lime, which with another Ingredient will form Salt-Petre, only it must be kept cover'd with a Shed, to prevent or keep off the Rain, that it may only mix with the nitrous Quality of the Air; and therefore when this Commodity is very dear, as it has often been, and may be again, the Salt-Petre Men produce it after this Manner to this very Day, by throwing

throwing in the Scum or Refuse of their Salt-Petre amongst it.

Thus we have shown the various Uses even of the most disesteem'd and excrementitious Part; but before we leave this Head, we can't forbear mentioning the following Story out of *Tavernier* in the fourth Book of his first Volume of *Persian* Travels, *p.* 146.

Says he, speaking of the People of *Ispahan*, "As "for their Pigeons, they fly wild about the Coun- "trey, but only some which they keep tame in the "City to decoy the rest, which is a Sport the *Persians* "use in hot Weather as well as cold. Now in re- "gard the Christians are not permitted to keep these "Pigeons, some of the vulgar Sort will turn Maho- "metans to have that Liberty. There are above "three thousand Pigeon-Houses in *Ispahan*, for e- "very Man may build a Pigeon House upon his "own Farm, which yet is very rarely done, all the "other Pigeon Houses belong to the King, who "draws a greater Revenue from the Dung than "from the Pigeons; Which Dung as they prepare "it, serves to smoak their Melons."

Columba Tabellaria.

The Carrier Pigeon.

The Carrier is larger in Size than most of the common Sorts of Pigeons: I measur'd one the other Day, whose Length from the Point of the Beak to the Extremity of the Tail was fifteen Inches; this, tho' not one of the largest, weigh'd near twenty Ounces. Their Flesh is naturally firm, and their Feathers close, when they stand erect upon their Legs, their Necks being usually long, there appears in them a wonderful Symmetry of Shape beyond other Pigeons, which are generally crowded on Heaps.

The upper Chap of the Bill is half cover'd from the Head, with a naked, white, tuberous, furfuraceous Flesh, which projects or hangs over both its Sides on the upper Part nearest the Head, and ends in a Point about the Middle of the Bill; this is call'd the Wattle, and is sometimes join'd by two small Excrescences of the same kind on each Side of the under Chap.

This Flesh is in some Carriers more inclinable to a blackish Colour, which is generally the more valued.

The Eyes, whose *Iris*, or Circle round the black Pupil, is generally of the Colour of a reddish Gravel, are equally surrounded with the same Sort of furfuraceous Matter, for about the Breadth of a Shilling; this is generally thin when it spreads wide, and is most valued, yet when the Flesh round the Eye is thick and broad it shows the Carrier to be of a good Blood that will breed very stout ones.

This Bird is esteem'd, by the Gentlemen of the Fancy, as the King of Pigeons, on the Account of its Beauty and great Sagacity; for which Reason Mr. *Hickman*, a Distiller in *Bishopsgate-street* (not of the Family of the lying *Hickmans*) when living, always kept a silver Hatchet and Block, on which he decently chop'd off their Heads, alledging, that being of the Blood Royal, they ought not to die after the same Manner as the vulgar Herd.

A Carrier is generally reckon'd to have twelve Properties, *viz.*

Three in the Beak.
Three in the Wattle.
Three in the Head.
Three in the Eye.

To begin therefore with the first, the Properties of the Beak are to be long, strait, and thick.

As to its Length, an Inch and a half is reckon'd a long Beak, tho' there are very good Carriers that are

are found not to exceed an Inch and a Quarter.

The Straitness of the Beak adds a wonderful Beauty to its Length, and if otherwise it is said to be hook-beak'd, and is not so much esteem'd.

The Thickness of the Beak is likewise a very great Commendation, and if it fails in this Point it is said to be spindle-beak'd, which diminishes something of its Value.

The next three Properties are those of the Wattle, which ought to be broad across the Beak; short from the Head towards the Apex, or Point of the Bill, and tilting forwards from the Head; for if otherwise it is said to be pegg-wattled which is very much disesteem'd: And therefore some People to impose upon Mankind, and enhance the Price of an indifferent Bird, have artificially rais'd the hinder Part of the Wattle, fill'd it up with Cork and wir'd it in with fine Wire, in such a Manner as not to be easily perceptible, especially to Gentlemen who are not Adepts in the Fancy.

We come now to consider the Properties of the Head, which are its Length, its Narrowness, and its Flatness. When a Carrier has a long, narrow Head, and a very flat Skull, it is much admir'd, and if otherwise it is said to be Barrel-headed.

The last three Properties are those of the Eye, which ought to be broad, round, and of an equal Thickness; for if one Part of the Eye be thinner than the rest, it's said to be pinch-ey'd, which is deem'd a very great Imperfection; whereas if it has the contrary Properties, it is said to have a Rose-Eye which is very valuable.

To these, some add the Distance, which is between the hinder part of the Wattle, and the Edge of the Eye; but I cannot allow this to be a Property, because when a Carrier comes to be three or four years old, if the Eye is broad and the Wattle large, they must of Necessity meet: The Distance therefore

seems to be rather a Property of the Horseman, of which more in its proper place.

Another distinguishing Mark of a Carrier is the Length and Thinness of its Neck, which some call a Property; and indeed it must be allow'd to add a very great Beauty to this Bird, especially considering the Breadth of its Chest.

Its Feather is chiefly black or dun, tho' there are likewise blues, whites, and pieds of each Feather, but the black and dun answer best the foregoing Properties; yet the blues, and blue pieds are generally esteem'd for their Scarcity, tho' they will not usually come up to the Properties of the foregoing Feathers.

The original of these Pigeons came from *Bazora*, in *Persia*, being sometimes brought by shipping, and sometimes in the Carravans; hence by some ignorant People they are call'd *Bussories*.

This City is situate about two miles distant from a River call'd *Xat Arab*, which is form'd by the meeting of the two great Rivers *Tygris* and *Euphrates*; near this place is a small House, like a Hermitage, dedicated to *Iza ben Mariam*, that is, *Jesus* the Son of *Mary*; in passing which place, the *Mahometans* themselves very devoutly offer up their Prayers: There is likewise a considerable Quantity of Land, whose revenues belong to this Chapel.

We come now to give an Account of the Name which is given to this Pigeon, and it is call'd a Carrier, because it is frequently made Use of to carry a Letter from one Place to another. And such is the admirable Cunning, or Sagacity of this Bird, that tho' you carry 'em Hood-winkt, twenty or thirty Miles, nay I have known 'em to be carried threescore or a hundred, and there turn'd loose, they will immediately hasten to the Place where they were bred. The *Dutch* call this Pigeon *Bagadat*, I suppose, from a Corruption of the Name of the City *Bagdat*

Bagdat, which was formerly old *Babylon* which *Nimrod* built, because they judge this Pigeon in its Way from *Bazora* to be brought thro' that City.

In *Turkey* they call 'em *Bagatins* or *Couriers*, and the *Turks* and *Persians* make a common Practice of breeding this Sort of Pigeons in their *Seraglios*, where there is one, whose Business it is to feed and train these Birds, for the Use afterwards design'd, which they do in this Manner: when a young one flies very hard at Home, and is come to its full Strength, they carry in it a Basket, or otherwise, about half a Mile from Home, and there they turn it out; after this they will carry it a Mile, then two, four, eight, ten, twenty and so on, till at Length they will return from the farthest Parts of the Kingdom. This Practice is of admirable Use; for every *Bashaw* has generally a Basket full of these Pigeons sent him from the grand *Seraglio*, and in Case of any Insurrection or other emergent Occasion, he braces a Letter under the Wings of a Pigeon, whereby its flight is not in the least incommoded, and immediately turns it loose, but for fear of their being shot, or struck by a Hawk, they generally dispatch five or six; so that by this Means, Dispatches are sent in a more safe and speedy Method, than cou'd possibly be otherwise contriv'd.

N.B. If a Pigeon be not practis'd when young, the best of them will fly but very indifferently, and may very possibly be lost.

Lithgow in his Travels gives the following remarkable Account: After having told us of Pigeons, that in forty eight Hours, wou'd carry a Letter from *Babylon* to *Aleppo*, which is thirty Days Journey, he proceeds thus; "The City *Ptolemais* was besieg'd "by the *French* and *Venetian* Armies, and was ready "to fall into their Hands, when the Soldiers beheld "a Pigeon flying over them to the City, who there- "upon set up so sudden and so great a Shout, that "down

"down fell the poor airy Post with her Letter, "which being read, was found to contain, that "the *Sultan* was coming towards them with an Ar- "my sufficient to raise the Siege, and wou'd be "with them in three Days; the Christians having "learnt this, sent away the Pigeon with another "Letter, to this Effect; that they shou'd see to "their Safety, for that the *Sultan* had such other "important Affairs, as render'd it impossible that "he should come to their Relief. Upon the Re- "ception of this Letter the City was immediately "surrendered to the Christians; upon the third "Day, the *Sultan* arriv'd according to his Promise, "but perceiving how Matters went, return'd again "with his Army.

That Passage of making the Pigeon fall to the Ground by the Shout of the Soldiers, seems a little too much to savour of *Romish* Superstition; for it appears a little unphilosophical, to imagine that the Air cou'd be so far broke by a Shout, as to render the strong Pinions of so swift a Bird useless.

Ovid likewise, in his Book of *Metamorphoses*, tells us that *Taurosthenes*, by a Pigeon stain'd with Purple, gave Notice of his Victory at the Olympick Games, the very same Day on which he gain'd it, to his Father at *Ægina*.

Willoughby also in his *Ornithology*, and with that I shall conclude the Account of this Bird, produces the Example of the Ancients in making use of Pigeons for the Conveyance of Letters; thus *Hirtius* and *Brutus* at the Siege of *Modena*, by Means of Pigeons held a mutual Correspondence with each other.

Columba Taballaria Minor.

The Horseman.

This Pigeon in Shape and Make very much resembles the Carrier, only it is smaller in all its Properties, *viz.* Somewhat less in Body, shorter neck'd, the protuberant Flesh upon the Beak smaller, as likewise that round the Eye, so that there remains a larger Space or Distance between the Wattle and the Eye, in this Pigeon than in the Carrier. They are generally more inclin'd to be barrel-headed and their Eye somewhat pinch'd.

It is to this Day a Matter of Dispute, whether this be an original Pigeon: or whether it be not a bastard strain, bred between a Carrier and a Tumbler, or a Carrier and a Powter, and so bred over again from a Carrier, and the oftner it is thus bred, the stouter the Horseman becomes.

The only thing that seems inclinable to favour the Opinion, that they are original, is a strain of this kind brought over from *Scanderoon*, which will fly very great Lengths and very swift; but still the answer readily occurs, that they may be bred originally the same way at *Scanderoon* and so transmitted to us, however *non nostrum est inter vos tantas componere Lites*, that is, we shan't take upon us to determine such Controversies as these.

There are of this kind, of all Manner of Feathers; but the Blue and Blue-pieds are most noted to be genuine and good, and if flown are very good Breeders.

These are one of the Sorts of Pigeons that are chiefly made Use of in *England*, for the Carriage of Letters, or flying of Wagers; because those that are possess'd of the true original Carriers, which are at present very scarce here, pay too dear, and have

have too great a Value for them, to risque their being lost upon every trifling Wager.

These Pigeons when regularly flown, twice on a Day, that is, turn'd out alone and put upon wing without any others, will fly very large Circumferences, so that after they have made a Tour or two round your own House, they will fly four or five Miles out at Length and so maintain the Circuit for an Hour or two: This the Fancyers call going an End, and is what *Daniel Moggs*, who was one of the oldest Fancyers, meant, when he jocularly us'd to bid his Pigeons maintain their Length.

This Practice is of admirable Service to 'em, when they come to be train'd for the homing Part.

Columba Tabellaria Minima.

The Dragoon.

This Pigeon is absolutely and without dispute a bastard Strain, being bred originally from a Horseman and a Tumbler, and by matching their breed often to the Horseman, they will obtain a tolerable Degree of Stoutness.

This Pigeon is a very good breeder, and as they are somewhat less than a Horseman, are reckon'd lighter, and more expeditious in their Flight, for ten or twenty Miles, but the Horseman if good, will generally out-do them at a greater Length; they ought to be flown and train'd like the foregoing.

Columba Gutturosa Bataviæ,

The Dutch Cropper.

This Pigeon seems to be originally *Dutch*, being naturally thick, and its name is deriv'd from a large Bag, or crop of Wind, which they carry

carry under their Beak, and can at Pleasure either raise or depress; they are thick bodied and short, their Legs are likewise thick, short, and feather'd down to their Feet; their Crop is large but always hangs low, the Feathers on their Thighs hang loose, whereby they are said to be flag-thigh'd, their Legs stand wide and they seldom play upright, they are gravel-Ey'd, and generally very bad Feeders, therefore as soon as they have fed off their soft Meat it is proper to put their young ones under a pair of small Runts, Dragoons, or Powting-horsemen, which may be kept as Nurses for that Purpose.

There are of all Sorts of Feathers in this Pigeon, and the *Dutch* in breeding it take a very great care; for as soon as they have fed off their soft Meat, they put the young ones under others to nurse, and then separate the old ones; placing them in different Coops, and feeding them high with Hemp or Rape Seed for a Month, then turning them together; and by being very hearty and salacious, they breed Pigeons with very good Properties: from whence we may observe, that wou'd Mankind be alike abstemious, their Progeny might be more compleat both in Body and Mind.

These are the Pigeons that are most apt to gorge, if not kept constantly supplied with Meat and Water.

Columba Gutturosa Anglicana.

The English Powter.

This Pigeon, which was first bred in *England*, and is therefore call'd the *English* Powter, is originally a mixt breed between a Horseman and a Cropper, and by marching their young ones over and over to the Cropper, Experience teaches us, it will add a wonderful Beauty to this Bird, and raise in it the five following Properties.

1. Length of Body.
2. Length of Legs.
3. Neatness of Crop.
4. Slenderness of Girt,
5. Beauty in Feather.

1. As to the Length of Body, the longer they are from the *Apex* of the Beak, to the End of the Tail, the more the Pigeon is esteem'd: I have seen one that measur'd this way near twenty Inches, tho' seventeen or eighteen is reckon'd a very good Length.

2. The Length of the Leg, is the next thing to be examin'd in a Powter, *i. e.* from the upper joint of the Thigh in Sight, to the end of the Toe-nail; and in this Property some Pigeons have been very considerable, wanting a meer trifle of seven Inches, yet the Bird that produces six and a half or three quarters must be allow'd to be a very good one.

3. The next Property to be considered is the Crop, which ought to be large and round especially towards the Beak, filling behind the neck, so as to cover the Shoulders and tye neatly off at the Shoulders, and form a perfect Globe.

4. The smaller the Girt the better, because by this Means a Contrast of beautiful Shape is given to the whole Bird.

5. The last Thing that is generally allow'd as a Property in a Powter is the Feather, and indeed its Plumage affords a very great Variety.

The Pieds are most universally esteem'd, and under these may be rankt, the Blue-pied, the Black-pied, the Red-pied and the Yellow-pied. Each of which advance in their Worth according as they answer best the foregoing Properties; for Instance, if the Blew-pied and Black-pied are equal in the Measure of the other Properties: the Black-pied will be reckon'd the best Pigeon, on the Account of the Feather, and the Yellow-pied if equal, better than any.

Before

Before we leave this Head of Feathers, we must take Notice how a Powter ought to be pied: and in the first place, the Chop ought to be white, girt round with a shining Green, intermixed with the Colour with which he is pied: By the Chop, is meant, the front part of the Crop, and this white ought by no means to go behind the Neck, for then it is said to be ring-headed.

2. He ought to have a Bib or round Patch, of the same Colour with which he is pied, coming down from his under Chap, and falling upon the Chop, which makes it the Shape of a half Moon; but if this Bib be wanting he is said to be swallow-throated.

3. His Head, Neck, and Back ought to be of one uniform Colour, and the Tail the same, and if the Pigeon be Blew-pied he ought to have two Barrs or Streaks of Black across the lower Part of both Wings; but if these happen to be of a brown Colour, he is said to be Kite barr'd, which is not so valuable.

4. The Shoulder or Pinion of the Wing ought to be mottled with white, lying round in the Shape of a Rose; this is call'd a Rose-Pinion, and is reckon'd the best, tho' but very few arise to be compleat in this Property; but if the Pinion runs with a large Patch of white to the outer Edge of the Wing, he is said to be Lawn-sleev'd.

5. His Thighs ought to be clean White, tho' sometimes the Joints of the Knees will be edg'd round with another Colour, but let it fall here, or on any other Part of the Thigh, he is foul thigh'd.

6. The nine flight Feathers of the Wing ought to be White, otherwise he is said to be foul flighted, and if only the external Feather of the Wing be of the Colour of the Body, it is call'd sword flighted or sworded.

Besides the five Properties before mention'd, there is another, which tho' not generally allow'd, will be found to be one of the best, I mean the Carriage; under which I comprise the following Heads.

1. The Crop ought to be so far fill'd with Wind, as to show its full Extent, without bufling or being slack-winded, which are both esteem'd very great Faults: The Pigeon that bufles, fills his Crop so full of Wind, that it is thereby strain'd, in such a Manner, that he is ready to fall backward, because he can't readily discharge the confin'd Air, which renders him uneasy and unwieldy, and many a good Bird has, by this Means, either fallen into the Street, or become a Prey to those fatal Enemies of the Fancy, the Cats. The other extream is being slack-winded, so that he shows little or no Crop, and appears not much better than an ill-shap'd Runt.

2. The second Beauty in Carriage, is their playing upright, with a fine Tail well spread like a Fan, without scraping the Ground therewith, or tucking it between their Legs; neither shou'd they set up the Feathers on their Rump when they play, which is call'd rumping.

3. The last Beauty of Carriage in a Powter is to stand close with his Legs, without straddling, and keep the Shoulders of his Wing tight down to his Body, and when he moves, to trip beautifully with his Feet, almost upon his Toes, without Jumping, which is the Quality of an Uploper.

A Powter that wou'd answer to all these Properties, might be said to be perfect, but as absolute Perfection is incompatible with any thing in this World, that Pigeon that makes the nearest Advances towards 'em, is certainly the best.

Some have answered them so well, that I have known eight Guineas refus'd for a single Pigeon of this Breed.

COLUMBA

Columba Gutturosa Lutetiæ vel Parisiorum.

The Parisian Powter.

This Pigeon was originally bred at *Paris* and from thence brought to *Brussels*, whence it was transmitted to us; it has all the Nature of a Powter, but is generally long crop'd and not very large, it is short bodied, short leg'd and thick in the Girt; what is chiefly admir'd in this Bird, is its Feather, which is indeed very beautiful and peculiar only to it self, resembling a fine piece of *Irish* Stitch, being chequer'd with various Colours in every Feather, except the Flight which is white; the more red it has intermix'd with the other Colours, the more valuable it is: Some are Gravel-ey'd, and some Bull-ey'd, but it is equally indifferent which Eye it has.

Columba Gutturosa Saliens.

The Uploper.

The Uploper is a Pigeon bred originally in *Holland*, its Make and Shape grees in every respect with the *English* Powter, only it is smaller in every Property. Its Crop is very round, in which it generally buries its Bill; its Legs are very small and slender, and its toes are short and close together, on which it treads so nicely, that when moving, you may put any thing under the Ball of its Foot; it is close thigh'd, plays very upright, and when it approaches the Hen, generally leaps to her, with its tail spread, which is the reason the Name is given to it, from the *Dutch* Word *Uplopen*, which signifies to leap up. These Pigeons are generally all blue, white, or black, tho' I will not assert that there are no Pieds of this Species. There are but

but very few of them in *England*, and I have been inform'd that in *Holland* they have ask'd five and twenty Guineas for a single Pair of them.

Columba Tabellaria Gutturosa.

The Powting Horseman.

This Pigeon is a bastard Strain between the Cropper and the Horseman, and according to the Number of Times that their young ones are bred over from the Cropper, they are call'd first, second or third bred; and the oftner they are bred over, the larger their Crop proves. The reason of breeding these Pigeons is to improve the Strain of the Powters, by making them close thigh'd, tho' it is apt to make them rump, from the Horseman's Blood: They are a very merry Pigeon upon a House, and by often dashing off are good to pitch stray Pigeons, that are at Loss to find their own Home; they breed often and are good Nurses, generally feeding their young ones well. I have known these Pigeons to be six Inches and six and a half in Legs; they are a hearty Pigeon and, give 'em but Meat and Water, need very little other Attendance. Some of them will home ten or twenty Miles.

Columba Revolvens.

The Tumbler.

This Bird is so call'd, from an innate Faculty peculiar to this Species, which is their tumbling in the Air, and which they effect by throwing themselves over backward, after the same Manner that the most expert Artists in tumbling perform what they call the Back-spring.

A Tum-

A Tumbler is a very small Pigeon, short bodied, full breasted, thin neckt, spindle beakt, and a short button Head; and the *Irides* of the Eyes ought to be of a bright pearl Colour.

The *Dutch* Tumbler is much of the same make, but larger, often feather leg'd, and more jowlter-headed with a thin Flesh or Skin round the Eye, not unlike a very sheer Dragoon; some People don't esteem them upon this Account, tho' I have known very good ones of the *Dutch* breed, not any Ways inferior to what they call the *English*. Others have remarkt that they are apt to tumble too much, and to lose Ground, that is, sink beneath the rest of the Flight, which is a very great Fault, but I have observ'd the same by the *English*, and am apt to believe that most of the extraordinary Feathers have been produc'd by mixing with the *Dutch* breed; for it is generally observ'd that the *English* Tumblers are chiefly black, blue, or white.

This Pigeon affords a very great Variety of Colours in its Plumage, as blacks, blues, whites, reds, yellows, Duns, Silvers, and, in short, a pleasant mixture of all these Colours with the white. But amongst all, there is a Mixture of three Colours, vulgarly call'd an Almond, perhaps from the Quantity of Almond colour'd Feathers that are found in the Hackle: Others call it an Ermine, I suppose from the black Spots that are generally in it; however I am sensible the Name is not compatible to the Term so call'd in Heraldry, which is only white spotted with black; yet as the Gentlemen of the Fancy have assign'd this Name to this mottley Colour, I shan't quarrel with them about a Term: if the three Colours run thro' the Feathers of the Flight and Tail, it is reckon'd a very good Almond, or Ermine, and is much valued.

N. B. An ermine Tumbler never comes to the full Beauty of its Feather, till it has twice molted off, and

and when it grows very old will decline, till it runs away to a down-right Mottle or other Colour.

These Pigeons by their Flight afford an admirable Satisfaction, to those Gentlemen of the Fancy that have time to attend them, and make their Observations; for besides the pleasure that they afford by their tumbling, which is very considerable, they will rise to an immense Height in the Air, so that sometimes the Eye can scarcely follow 'em. I have frequently lost sight of them, tho' they have been almost perpendicular over my Head and the Day has been very clear and serene; yet by a fix'd Regard of the Place where I lost 'em, (for they never ramble far like the Horseman, and if good when they are us'd to each other, a Flight of a Dozen will keep so close together, that you may cover 'em all with a large Handkerchief) I have at Length perceiv'd 'em, but so small that they appear'd no bigger than a Sparrow.

At this Height they will keep two, three, four and sometimes five Hours together, nay I have heard it frequently asserted, that there have been Pigeons of this breed, which have flown nine Hours; when they are up at their Pitch, the better Sort seldom or never tumble, choosing rather to afford you that Diversion when they are more in Sight, tumbling very often at the first beginning to rise, and again when they are coming down to pitch.

I come now to the Method of raising a Flight of Tumblers: And in the first Place, they ought, if you have convenience, to be kept in a Loft by themselves, not having any Acquaintance, if possible, with your other Pigeons; for if they are us'd to fly with others, it will make 'em sink their Flight, when they observe others skimming in the Air below 'em.

2dly, they ought to be turn'd out, and put upon Flight only once a Day at most, and that by themselves,

selves, after being well acquainted with your House; the Morning is the best Time for this Diversion, and after they are come down, throw 'em a little Hempseed or rape and canary to entice 'em in and so keep 'em confin'd till the next Day.

3. If possible get one or two that have been us'd to flying high, for they will train your young ones up the sooner.

Besides these Things, the Fancyers have observ'd particular Seasons, when a Tumbler will make a more extravagant Flight than ordinary, as for Instance, when she sits upon Eggs, and a few Days after having fed off the soft Meat; I cant find any philosophical Reason to be given for this, yet as it is confirm'd by Observation, I thought it worth taking Notice of.

Another time, when they will make a very extraordinary Flight, is, when you observe Ravens, Crows or any other Birds wantonly playing at a great Height in the Air; this may be very easily accounted for, there being at such a Time something, in the Temperament of the Air, suitable to the Genius of those Birds, that delight in the upper Regions of the *Atmosphere*.

Here I must advise the Fancyer, not to turn out his Tumblers, when there appear any Signs of a rising Fog, for by this means the Sight of their Habitation is intercepted, and many a good Flight lost for ever.

A high Wind will likewise drive 'em too far from Home, so that if they are not entirely lost, they may lie out all night, and so be expos'd to the Cats or various other Accidents.

Lastly, never turn out your hen Tumbler when she is with Egg, for besides that she is at that time sick and unfit to fly, so likewise by her long Flight, she may drop her Egg, an Instance of which I have known, and so prevent the Encrease of your breed.

COLUMBA DOMESTICA LABRONIS seu PISARUM.

The Leghorn Runt.

THE *Leghorn* Runt is a stately large Pigeon, seven inches or better in Legs, close feather'd, and fast flesht, extremely broad chested and very short in the back, he carries his Tail, when he walks, somewhat turn'd up like a Duck, but when he plays, he tucks it down; his neck is longer than any other Pigeon, which he carries bending like a Goose or a Swan. He is goose headed, and his Eye lies hollow in his Head, with a thin Skin round it much like the *Dutch* Tumbler, but broader, his Beak is very short for so large a Bird, with a small Wattle on it, and the upper chap a little bending over the under.

They are a very tender Bird, and great care ought to be taken of their young ones. I was offered seventeen Shillings for a single Cock, and Sir *Dolbey Thomas* would have given me a Guinea and a half for the same Bird. There are very few true original ones of this breed in *England;* and if matcht to a *Spanish* Runt, they will breed a very large Pigeon, closer in Flesh and Feather, than the *Spanish* Runt, and will breed much faster; I have kill'd of their young ones, which when on the Spit were full as large as middling spring Fowls; where note that these and all other Runts, encrease in their bulk, till they are three or four Years old.

As to their Feather, they are various, but the best that I have seen were either black or red mottled.

There is a vast difference in these Birds, and I have seen very bad ones, that have been brought from *Leghorn*, little better than a common Runt; however this is the genuine true Description of the

Leghorn

Leghorn Runt, which is more valued than any other fort of Runts.

This Pigeon was originally bred either at *Pisæ* in the Duke of *Tuscany's* Dominions, or at *Pisa* in *Peloponesus*, and from thence brought to *Legborn*, and so transmitted to us; but I rather judge the latter because it answers the Description of the Pigeon which *Willoughby* in his *Ornithology* calls *Columba Turcica seu Persica*, the *Turkish* or *Persian* Pigeon.

Columba Domestica Hispaniæ, *The Spanish Runt.*

This Pigeon, as may readily be perceiv'd by its Name, comes originally from *Spain;* and is the longest bodied of all Pigeons; I have seen them three and twenty Inches long, from the *Apex* of the Beak to the Extremity of the Tail, they are thick and short leg'd, loose feather'd, and loose flesht, and don't walk erect as the *Leghorn* Runt does.

There are of all Feathers in this Kind of Bird, but being short leg'd, are apt to sit too heavy upon their Eggs, and by that means break 'em, to prevent which Inconvenience, the best way is to put chalk Eggs under them, and set their Eggs under a Pair of smaller Runts or Powting-horsemen, which are more kindly breeders; not forgetting to give your *Spanish* Runts a Pair of young ones, at the Time when they ought to hatch, that they may feed off their soft Meat, which they always prepare against that Time.

I have seen a Pigeon very much resembling the *Spanish* Runt, with longer Legs, but I rather take these Runts to come from *Mexico*, *Peru*, or some other Parts of the *Spanish West Indies*.

Columba Domestica Frisiæ.

The Friesland Runt.

This Pigeon comes from *Friesland*, and is one of the larger Sort of middle-siz'd Runts: its Feathers stands all reverted, and I cant see for what it can be admir'd except for it's Ugliness.

There are other Sorts of Runts, as the *Roman* Runt which is so big and heavy it can hardly fly; and the *Smyrna* Runt, which is middle siz'd and feather-footed. I have seen the Feathers growing on the Outside of each Foot, that they look as if they carried Wings on their Feet, I have measur'd some of these Feathers which have been four Inches and a half long; these Birds are very apt to drag their Eggs and young ones out of the Nest, if not kept clean and dry. To these we may add the common Runt, which are kept purely for the Dish, and generally in Locker-holes in Inn Yards or other Places, and are well known to every body; they are good Feeders and therefore good Nurses for any of the more curious Sorts of Pigeons.

The following Sorts of Pigeons are generally deem'd and call'd Toys by the Gentlemen of the Fancy.

Columba Maculata.

The Spot.

This Pigeon is about the Size of a small Runt, and was first transmitted to us from *Holland*, but from whence the Original of this breed came, I cant as yet learn; they have a Spot upon their Heads, just above their Beak, and from thence take their Name, the Feathers of the Tail are of the same Colour with the Spot, and the Rest of their Body

Body is all white. The Spot and Tail in some of these Pigeons is black, in others red, in others yellow; and I have been inform'd that there are some blue; they look pretty when they spread their Tail and fly, and always breed their young ones of the same Colour.

Columba Ridens.

The Laugher.

This Pigeon is about the Size of a middling Runt, and much of the same make, and I am inform'd has a very bright pearl Eye, almost white; as for its Feather, it is red-mottled; and some tell me they have seen blues. They are said to come from the holy Land near *Jerusalem*. When the Cock plays to his Hen, he has a hoarse Coo, not unlike the Guggling of a Bottle of Water, when pour'd out, and then makes a Noise, which very much imitates a soft Laughter, and from thence this Bird has its Name.

Columba Tibicen.

The Trumpeter.

The Trumpeter is a Bird much about the Size of a Laugher, and very runtishly made; they are generally Pearle-eyed, Black-mottled, very Feather-footed and legg'd, Turn crown'd like the Nun, and sometimes like a Finikin, but much larger; which I take to be the better Sort as being more melodious; but the best Characteristick to know them, is a Tuft of Feathers growing at the Root of the Beak, and the larger this Tuft is, the more they are esteem'd. The Reason of their Name, is from their imitating the Sound of a Trumpet after playing: Tho' I once enquir'd of a *German*, who brought Pigeons over to sell

sell here, the Reason of their being so call'd, and as he told me, he believ'd, was that they were first brought to *Holland* by a Drumer or Trumpeter, and so were call'd Trumpeters from him. *Credat Judæus Apella*, let who will swallow this Gudgeon.

The more salacious they are, the more they will trumpet; for which Reason, if you have a Mind to be often entertain'd with their Melody, you must give 'em good store of Hemp-seed; otherwise they will seldom trumpet much, except in Spring, when they are naturally more salacious than usual.

Columba Cypria Cucullata.

The Jacobine Pigeon.

The Jacobine, or as it is vulgarly call'd for shortness, the Jack, is, if true, the smallest of all Pigeons, and the smaller still the better; it has a Range of Feathers inverted quite over the hinder Part of the Head, and reaching down on each side of the Neck to the Shoulders of the Wings, which forms a kind of a *Fryar's* Hood; from hence this Pigeon has its Name Jacobine, because the Fathers of that Order all wear Hoods to cover their bald Crowns: Hence the upper Part of this Range of Feathers is call'd the Hood, and the more compact these Feathers are, and the closer to the Head, so much the more this Bird is esteem'd: The lower Part of this range of Feathers is call'd by us, the Chain, but the *Dutch* call it the Cravat, the Feathers of this Chain ought to be long and close, so that if you strain the Neck a little, by taking hold of the Bill, the two sides will lap over each other in some of the best; but there are but very few now to be found in *England* compleat.

The Jacobine ought to have a very short Bill, the shorter the better, and a clean Pearle Eye.

As

As for the Feather, there are reds, yellows, blues, blacks and Mottles; but be the Feather what it will, they ought to have a clean white Head, white Flight, and white Tail.

Of these Pigeons some are feather-legg'd and footed, others are not, and both Sorts are equally esteemed, according to the various Inclination of different Fancyers.

Columba Cucullata Minor.

The Capuchine.

This Pigeon is in Shape and Make very like the Jacobine, and has its Name like the former from another set of hooded Ecclesiasticks.

It is something larger in Body than the Jack, its Beak longer, it has a tolerable Hood, but no Chain, it is in Feather and other Properties the same. Some will assert it to be a distinct Species, but I am more inclinable to imagine it is only a bastard breed from a Jacobine and another Pigeon; however thus far I am sure, that a Jack and another will breed a Bird so like it, as will puzzle the Authors of this Assertion to distinguish it, from what they call their separate Species.

Columba Vestalis.

The Nun.

The Ruff shou'd in proper Order have been next inserted, as being nearest in Kind to the two foregoing; but we chose rather to introduce the Nun in this Place, that she might be as near as possible to those venerable Sons of the Church, who generally take a great Delight to associate themselves with the female Saints.

The

The Nun therefore is a Bird somewhat larger than a Jacobine, her Plumage is very particular, and she seems entirely to take her Name from it, her Head being as it were cover'd with a Veil.

Her Body is all white, her Head, Tail and six of her flight Feathers ought to be entirely black, red and yellow; and whatever Feathers vary from this are said to be foul, tho' the best of them all will sometimes be apt to breed a few foul Feathers, and those that are but little so, tho' not so much valued, will often breed as clean feather'd Birds as those that are not.

A nun ought likewise to be Pearle-eyed, and to have a white Hood, or Tuft of Feathers on the hinder Part of the Head, which, the larger it is, adds a considerable Beauty to the Bird.

Columba Galeata.

The Helmet.

This Pigeon is much about the Size of a Nun, or somewhat bigger. The Head, Tail, and Flight-feathers of the Wings, are always of one Colour, as black red yellow; and I have been inform'd there are some blue, and all the rest of the Body white, so that the chief Difference between them and a Nun is, that they have no Hood on the hinder Part of the Head and are generally Gravel-eyed.

They are call'd Helmets from their Heads being cover'd with a Plumage which is distinct in Colour from the Body, and appears somewhat like a Helmet to cover the Head.

Columba Cucullata Rudis.

The Ruff.

This Pigeon is larger than the true original Jacobine, tho' in Shape and make much the same. It

It has a longer Beak, the Irides of the Eyes in some are of a Pearl-Colour, in others of a gravel Colour, the Feathers of its Hood and Chain are much longer, tho' the Chain does not come down so low to the Shoulders of the Wings, neither are they near so compact and close as the others, but are apt to blow about with every blast of Wind, fall more backward off the Head, and lie in a rough confus'd manner, whence the Pigeon has its Name.

The strain of Jacobines has been much vitiated by matching them to this Pigeon, in Order to improve their Chain by the length of the Ruff's Feathers, but instead of this, the Jack is bred larger, longer-beakt, looser in its Hood and Chain, and in short worsted in all its original Properties.

Columba in Gyrum Flectens.

The Finnikin.

This Pigeon is in make and Shape very like a common Runt, and much about the same Size. The Crown of its Head is turn'd much after the Manner of a Snake's Head; it is Gravel-eyed and has a Tuft of Feathers on the hinder Part of the Crown, which runs down its Neck not unlike a Horse's Main? it is clean footed and legg'd and always black, or blue pied. When it is salacious, it rises over its Hen and turns round three or four Times, flapping its Wings, then reverses and turns as many the other Way.

Were a Gentleman in the Country to stock a Dove-house with this Sort of Pigeons, their whimsical Gestures might engage the Country People to imagine he kept an enchanted Castle.

Some People disapprove of this sort of Pigeons as apt to vitiate their other Strains by making a Hen squat by these antick Gestures; but in Fact they

 are

are no more dangerous that Way than any other breed when salacious.

Columba Circumagens.

The Turner.

This Pigeon is in many Respects like the Finnikin, except that when it is salacious and plays to the Female it turns only one Way, whereas the other turns both; it has no Tuft on the hinder Part of the Head, neither is it Snake-headed.

Columba Numidica.

The Barb, or Barbary Pigeon.

This Pigeon is in Size somewhat larger than a Jacobine, it is call'd a Barb for Shortness instead of the *Barbary* Pigeon, being originally brought from that Country.

It has a very short Beak like a Bull-finch, with a very small Wattle, and a naked Circle of tuberous red Flesh round the Eyes, whose Irides are of a Pearl Colour, the broader and redder this Flesh is, the more the Bird is valued, tho' it is very narrow when the Bird is young, and does not come to its full Growth till they are four Years old. Some of them have a Tuft of Feathers on the hinder Part of the Head somewhat like a Finnikin, and others not.

Mr. *Willoughby*, in his Description of this Bird, is guilty of a very great Mistake, in imagining the tuberous Flesh to be white in some Birds of this Kind, which it never is, tho' it will grow paler when the Bird is sick; but when it recovers, always reassumes its wonted redness.

Their original Colour is either black or dun, tho' there are Pieds of both these Feathers, but they are bred from a Barb and a Mahomet, and are not so much valued.

Columba Numidica Alba.

The Mahomet.

This Pigeon is no more in Reality than a white Barb, which makes the red tuberous Flesh round the Eyes look very beautiful. All that can further be added with regard to this Pigeon, is to assign the Reason, why this name of *Mahomet* is given to it, which I take to be this.

Mahomet, the Impostor Prophet of the *Turkish* Religion, and author of the *Alcoran*, is reputed by some Authors, and those of good Note, as *Scaliger*, *Grotius*, and *Sionita*, to have made Use of the following Stratagem, to induce the credulous *Arabians* to believe that he convers'd frequently with the Holy Spirit, and receiv'd from him his Mission as a Prophet, and the new Doctrines he was about to broach.

This Imposture he carried on in this Manner: He took a young Pigeon of this Kind which we are now describing, and which by the immaculate Whiteness of its Plumage, was not an improper Emblem of Purity and the celestial Dove: This Bird he brought up by Hand, and made it very tame and familiar, till at last he taught it to eat Meat out of his Ear, which he might easily do, especially if he fed it with rape or Hemp-seed there, which all Pigeons are naturally very fond of, till at last the Pigeon wou'd come frequently to search for its Food there. This Bird he impos'd upon the *Arabians* to be the Holy Ghost, whispering the Dictates of the Almighty, and teaching him the Precepts of his new Law, and from hence, this Bird is call'd after him by the Name of *Mahomet*.

Since we are thus enter'd into the Story of this Impostor, it may not be amiss to amuse our Readers, with a Stratagem an *Arabian* Girl made use of to prove the Truth of his pretended Mission; the

Story as related by D. *Prideaux* in his Life of *Mahomet* runs thus.

Three Years before his Death, he led forth his Army against *Chaibar*, a City inhabited by *Arabs* of the *Jewish* Religion, who being overthrown by him in Battle, he besieged their City and took it by Storm. And here those who are the Magnifiers of *Ali*, tell this Miracle of him, that in the Assault, *Sampson* like, he pluckt up one of the Gates of the City (which was of that Weight, saith *Abul Feda*, that eight other men cou'd not move it) and held it before him for a Shield to defend himself against the besieged, till the City was taken. On *Mahomet's* entring the Town, he took up his Quarters in the House of *Hareth*, one of the principal Inhabitants of the Place; whose Daughter *Zainah* making ready a Shoulder of Mutton for his Supper, poison'd it; and here those who are for ascribing Miracles to *Mahomet*, tell us that the Shoulder of Mutton spoke to him, and discovered that it was poison'd; but it seems if it did so, it was too late to do him any good. For *Basher*, one of his Companions, falling on too greedily, to eat of it, fell down dead on the Place. And altho *Mahomet* had not immediately the same Fate, because not liking the Taste, he spit out again what he had taken into his Mouth, yet he let down enough to do his Business: For he was never well after this Supper, and at three years end died of it. The Maid being ask'd why she did this, answered, that she had a Mind to make trial whether he were a Prophet or no. For were he a Prophet, said she, he cou'd certainly know that the Meat was poison'd; and therefore wou'd receive no harm from it; but if he were not a Prophet, she thought she shou'd do the World good Service in ridding it of so wicked a Tyrant.

During his Sickness, he much complained of the Bit which he had taken at *Chaibar*, telling those that came

came to visit him, that he had felt the Torments of it in his Body ever since, and that at times it brought on him very dolorous Pains, and that then it was going to break his very heart strings. And when among others, there came to see him the Mother of *Basher*, who died on the Spot, of that Poyson, he cry'd out, 'O Mother of *Basher*, the Veins of my Heart are now breaking of the Bit which I eat with your Son at *Chaibar*: So that it seems notwithstanding the Intimacy which he pretended with the Angel *Gabriel*, and the continual Revelation which he brag'd that he receiv'd from him, he cou'd not be preserv'd from thus perishing by the Hands of a silly Girl.

Columba Fimbriata.

The Turbit.

The Reason, why this Pigeon is so nam'd by the *English*, I cannot by any Means account for; the low *Dutch* call it *Cort-beke* or *Short-bill* upon the Account of the Shortness of its Beak.

It is a small Pigeon very little bigger than a Jacobine, its Beak is very short like a Partridge, and the shorter the better; it has a round button Head, and the Feathers on the Breast open and reflect both Ways, standing out almost like a Fringe or the Frill of a modern Shirt; this is call'd the Purle, and the more of it the Bird has, the more it is admir'd.

As for the Feather, their Tail and Back of the Wings ought to be of one entire Colour, as blue, black, red, yellow, dun and sometimes ehequer'd; the flight Feathers and all the rest of the Body shou'd be white. They are a very pretty light Pigeon, and if us'd to fly when young, some of them make very good flyers. I have seen a Flight of them kept

kept by one *Girton* that wou'd mount almost high as Tumblers.

There are of this Sort all white, black, and blue, which by a Mistake are often call'd and taken for Owls.

Columba Bubo Nominata.

The Owl.

This Pigeon is in make and Shape like the former, except that the upper Chap of its Beak is hookt over like an Owl's, from whence it has its Name.

Its Plumage is always entirely white, blue, or black.

Columba Tremula Laticauda.

The Broad-tail'd Shaker.

This Pigeon, has a beautiful long thin Neck, which bends like the Neck of a Swan, leaning towards the Back; it has a frequent tremulous Motion, or shaking in the Neck, especially when salacious, which is the Reason they are called Shakers. It has a full Breast, a very short Back, and a Tail consisting of a great Number of Feathers, seldom less than four and twenty, which it spreads in a very elegant Manner, like the Tail of a Turkey-Cock, and throws it up so much that the Head and Tail frequently meet.

They are call'd by some Fan-Tails, and I once saw one that had six and thirty Feathers in its Tail; but when they have so many Feathers it is apt to make them lop their Tails, and not let it meet with their Head, which is a very great Fault.

They are most commonly all white; tho' I have seen both black, blue, red and yellow Pieds, but the

the white ones have generally the best Carriage in their Tail and Head: There are two Sorts of these broad-tail'd Shakers, the one having a Neck much longer and more slender than the other, but the longest Neck is the most beautiful and the most esteem'd

Columba Tremula Arcticauda.

The narrow-tail'd Shaker.

This Pigeon is reckon'd by some a distinct Species, tho' I am apt to believe it is only a bastard breed between the foregoing and some other Bird. Its neck is shorter and thicker, its back longer, the Feathers of its Tail are not so much spread out, but fall as it were double, lying over one another, and the Tail generally lops very much.

An Alphabetical Explanation of some of the less common Words made use of in the Course of this Work.

A.

Abstemious, moderate, or temperate.

Adapted, made fit for.

Adepts, Masters of, or Proficients in.

Adulterated, counterfeited, or made worse.

Agriculture, the Art of Husbandry, or Improvement of Land to make it fertile.

Alcoran, the *Turks* Book of their Law or Gospel, written by the false Prophet *Mahomet*.

Anus, the Orifice, or Hole of the Fundament.

Apex, the Point or Top of any Thing.

Atmosphere, that Part of the Air next our Earth which receives and contains the Vapours and Exhalations.

B.

Bashaw, a Governor or Magistrate of a particular Place, or Province among the *Turks*.

Bazora a City in *Persia*.

C.

Cataplasm, a Poultice.

Cephalœa, an obstinate Head-Ach.

Chalazæ, Hail-Stones.

Characteristick, a Mark or Sig

Chronick, that which is of a long Continuance, and not presently coming to a Height.

Cognisance, Knowledge or Notice.

Coition, the Intercourse between Male and Female.

Compact, close, well joined together.

Concurrence, meeting, or Assistance.

Contiguous, close, touching, as when the Surface of one Body meets with another.

Contingency, Casualty, or Accident.

Contrast, a Difference, or Opposition of Figure, which

which is reckon'd a Beauty.

Caustick, a Composition for burning, or eating Holes in the Part to which it is applied.

D.

Dalliance, Toying, or Wantonness.

Diarrhœa, Looseness.

Dictates, Precepts, or Rules.

Dissolution, a dissolving or Separation of the Parts.

Diuretick, that provokes Urine.

Dolorous, grievous, sad.

E.

Effœte, barren.

Emblem, a Representation of some moral Notion by way of Picture, or Device.

Emergent, something of Consequence that happens on a sudden.

Emission, a sending forth, a casting out.

To *engender*, to breed within, commonly spoken of Animals, and not of human Nature.

Erect, upright.

Eruption, an issuing, or breaking out.

Excrementitious, pertaining to the Excrement, or whatever is evacuated, or cast out of the Body.

Excrescency, superfluous Flesh that grows to any Part of the Body.

Exhausted, drain'd or emptied.

External, outward.

Extremity, the Edge, End, Brink, or Border of a Thing.

To *extricate*, to disentangle, or disengage.

F.

Fertility, Fruitfulness.

Fœtus, the young of any Animal perfectly form'd.

Frail, the Basket in which Raisins are brought over.

Furfuraceous, Scurfy, from its Resemblance to Bran.

G.

Generation, a real Action, whereby a living Creature begets another like it of the same kind.

Genius, Disposition, or Inclination.

Genuine, natural, or real.

Genus, the Kind.

I.

Immaculate, spotless, unspotted.

Immense, unmeasurable, vast, prodigious.

Immerst, plung'd or dip'd into.

To *impregnate*, to render prolifick, or fit to bring forth.

Incident, liable to, any Thing that happens, or falls out.

Incubation, sitting a-brood.

Incompatible, not suitable to, not agreeing with.

Inferior, lower in Degree, worse.

Ingredient, the separate Parts, that go to the making up of a mix'd Body.

Injecting, casting or squirting in.

Innate, inbred, natural.

Instinct, that Disposition, or natural Sagacity in any Creature, which by its peculiar Formation it is naturally endow'd with, by Virtue whereof, they are enabled to provide for themselves, know what is good for them, and are determin'd to preserve and propagate their Species.

Intercepted, prevented.

Internal, inward.

Inverted, turn'd backward, or the contrary Way from the common Custom.

Iris, the Circle round the black Spot, or Pupil of the Eye.

Irides, the plural Number of the foregoing.

L.

Lieu, the Place, Room or Stead of.

M.

Machine, an Engine, fitted for some pepeculiar Purpose.

Magnitude, Size, Bulk, Bigness.

Malady, a Disease.

Malignity, Hurtfulness, Mischievous Quality.

Matrix, that Part of the Womb wherein the *Fœtus*, or the Egg is conceiv'd and nourish'd till the Time of its Delivery.

Megrims, a Distemper which affects the Temples or Head.

Mission, a Sending, or an Authority to preach.

N. *Nitrous*

N.

Nitrous, having the Quality of Nitre.

Nutriment Nourishment or Food.

O.

Oesophagus, the Gullet, being a Passage for the Food, situate behind the Wind-Pipe.

Operation, a labouring or working.

Ornithology, a Description of the several Kinds and Natures of Birds.

Ossificated, turn'd to, or become Bone.

Ovary, that Part of the Womb in which the Eggs are contain'd, call'd by the Fanciers, the Egg-Bag.

P.

Perpendicular, directly upright.

Plastic Virtue, a Term invented by Naturalists to express the Faculty of Generation.

Plumage, the Colour and Mixture of the Feathers.

Pores, Holes, or void Spaces between the Particles or smaller Parts of Matter.

Potent, powerful.

Potestates, or Powers are the result of a Combination or Union of the essential Oils with the Spirit, wherein it is supposed are contain'd all the principal Virtues.

Pressure, the pressing of the Air by its Gravity or Weight.

Priority, being first in Rank, Order, or Dignity.

Progeny, Offspring, Issue, or Race.

Projecting, standing out.

Prolifick, fruitful, apt to breed.

Propagation, the Act of encreasing, or multiplying the Kind.

Protuberant, bunching, or standing out.

Provocative, apt to provoke, or stir up.

Pustules, Wheals or Pimples full of Matter.

R.

Reception, receiving.

Recipe, a Prescription or Bill, giving Directions for preparing or compounding of a Medicine.

Reflected, turn'd back.

Repository, a Place to lay up any Thing.
Resservoir, a Receiver to retain any Thing till wanted.
Restorative, of a restoring or strengthening Nature.
Reverses, turns back.
Reverted, turn'd back.

S.

Sagacity, Wisdom or Cunning.
Salacious, Wanton, Rank,
Salaciousness, Wantonness, or Rankness.
Scrophula, the Evil.
Seraglio, the Palace of the Grand Seignior at *Constantinople*, where he keeps his Court, Concubines, &c.
Species, a particular Sort.
To *stagnate*, to stand still, as Water in a Pool, without Motion.
Subventaneous, addle.
Sustenance, Food, Nourishment.
Symmetry, a due Proportion, or Uniformity of Parts, in respect to the Whole.

T.

Temperament, a proper Mixture of the Elements.
Tour, a Turn about.
Transmitted, sent over.
Tremulous, shaking or quavering.
Tuberous, full of Knots, or small Swellings.
Tumor, a Rising or Swelling in the Body.

U.

Uterus, the Womb.
Unctuous, oily, greasy.

V.

Vertigo, a Giddiness or Swimming in the Head; an Indisposition in the Brain.
Virago, a Hen that beats or fights with a Cock, taking the Offices of the Male upon her.
Vital, belonging to, or supporting Life.
Vitellary, the Cluster of Eggs in a Hen, from their Resemblance to a Bunch of Grapes.
Vitiated, corrupted, spoil'd, made worse.

FINIS.

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